

CATALOGUE

OF

COINS OF THE SHÁHS  
OF PERSIA

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

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# THE COINS

OF THE

## SHÁHS OF PERSIA,

ŞAFAVIS, AFGHÁNS, EFSHÁRIS,  
ZANDS, AND KÁJÁRS.

BY

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## PREFACE.

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THE present Volume contains the description of the Coins of the Şafavi and subsequent dynasties of Persia, from the enthronement of Sháh Isma'il I., A.H. 907=A.D. 1502; to the present day.

The work follows the system of previous volumes describing Oriental Coins, and is similarly illustrated. As however it is the first Catalogue of Persian coins of its class, yet issued, the number of plates is larger than usual.

The absence of any authoritative history of Persia in a European language has made research in Persian manuscripts a first necessity, while the imperfection of the few lists of Persian coins in numismatic works has rendered their decipherment a new inquiry. In both cases this labour could not have been performed without the generous aid of my colleague Dr. Charles Rica, Keeper of Oriental Manuscripts, who has not only allowed me to refer to him throughout the composition of the work, but has also read the proof-sheets. While such merit as the work may possess is largely due to him, he has not catalogued the coins, and is therefore not responsible for any defects. I would also express my sincere acknowledgments to Professor Dr. Wold Tiesenhansen, Keeper

	PAGE
Determination of dates <i>continued</i> —	
Sisimis, maternally	xi
The Family of David	xli
Ahmad	xli
Sulaiman II	xli
Isma'il (III)	xlii
Afghāns	xlix
Mahmud	xlix
Ashraf	xlix
Fāshāris	xlix
Nādir Shāh	xlix
'Adil Shāh	l
Ibrāhīm .	l
Shāh Rukh .	li
Bakhtiaris	liii
'Alī Merdān Khān	liii
Afghān .	liii
Azād Khān .	liii
Zāds	lv
Kerīm Khān	lv
Abul Fet h and Muḥammad 'Alī Khāns	lv
Muḥammad 'Alī Khān	lv
Abul Fet h Khān, second reign	lvii
Sadiq Khān .	lvii
'Alī Murād Khān	lvii
Ja'afar Khān	lviii
Luṭf 'Alī Khān	lviii
Kajārs	lviii
Muḥammad Ḥasan Khān	lviii
Ḥusayn Kulī Khān	lx
Akā Muḥammad Khān	lx
Fet h Alī, Bāf ā Khān	lx
Ḥusayn 'Alī	lx
'Alī	lx
Muḥammad	lx
Ḥasan Khān Salār	lx
Nasir-e dīn	lxi

	PAGE
§ 11 COINAGE	lxi
Denominations	lxi
Handy s tables	lxi
Gold coins Isma'il I, to Khans	lxii
Handy s statements as to silver money compared with coins	lxiii
Table of weights of silver coins Muhammad to Tahmásp II	lxiii
Information of Chardin and Tavernier as to silver money	lxiv
Evidence of table	lxiv
Inter silver coins	lxiv
Coinage of Kajar Sháhs	lxiv
Art of coins	lxvi
Inscriptions	lxvi
Obverse Formulæ	lxvi
Reverse Royal style to Tahmásp II	lxvii
Ali Riza coins Their origin	lxix
Style of Nadir and successors to Isma'il (III)	lxx
Mahdi coins &c, of Khans	lxxii
Coins of Kajar Sháhs	lxxiv
Mints	lxxv
Dates	lxxv
Distichs	lxxvi
Safaví	lxxvi
Isma'il II	lxxvi
'Abbás II	lxxviii
Sulaimán I (Safi II)	lxxix
Sultán Husáin	lxxx
Tahmásp II	lxxx
'Abbás III	lxxxii
Sultán Husáin II	lxxxii
Sultán Muhammad	lxxxii
Safaví maternally	lxxxiii
The family of Dául	lxxxiii
Ahmad	lxxxiii
Sulaimán II	lxxxiii
Afghans	lxxxiii



	PAGE
Ganja	253
Mazenderan	257
Meshhed	259
Herat	260
Hamadan	261
Yazd	261
Medals	262
Supplement	265
Ismail I	265
Tahmúsp I	268
Muhammad Khudabanda	269
'Abbás II	271
Sulaimán I	272
Sulj in Hussayn	272
Mahmud	273
Nádir	274
INDEXES	275
I Years	275
II Mints	288
II A Titles of Mints	300
III Names	311
III A Distichs	319
III B Invocations	322
III C Mottoes	322
IV Miscellaneous	323
V Denominations marks and forms as of genuineness, etc	324
VI Types	325
TABLES	329
Comparative Table of the Years of the Hyra and of the Christian Era	329
Table of the relative weights of English grains and French grammes	334
Table for converting English inches into millimetres and into the measures of Mionnet's scale	336



used for the civil day of twenty-four hours, instead of its division, the natural day

There is thus a discrepancy in the beginning of any day in Muslim and European reckoning, amounting to the interval from sunset to midnight, each day of the week beginning so much earlier than with us in Muslim countries, our eve of Sunday, for instance, being their night of that day

In the tables for converting Muslim into European reckoning, the European day given is not that on which the Muslim day began but that with which it mainly coincided. In other words, the coincidence of natural days is given

This is shown in Ideler's remarks on the initial day of the Hira, reckoned by the Easterns as Thursday, July 14 15, A D 622, by the Europeans as the oriental Friday, 15 16 (Handbuch, ii 482 185)

It is important to note that the European day is that of popular observation, consequently it best suits the usual Muslim custom of observation, thus, as Ideler remarks, the European date is to be taken when we have to do with popular use, the Oriental for astronomical observation (p 485) Wustenfeld's Tables ("Vergleichungs Tabellen," F Wustenfeld, Leip., 1854), following the European reckoning, begin the calendar with Friday, July 16, which should be Thursday Friday, 15 16. Thus, in converting dates, we can use Wustenfeld's Tables, allowing for his neglect of the portion of the European day, and also for the possibility of the difference of a day on either side due to observation \*

muhammadan  
era

The Muhammadan year consists of twelve lunar months, alternately of thirty and twenty nine days, the twelfth being of twenty nine or thirty days, this month Zu l

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\* The Compt. et Table of the Years of the Hira and of the Christian Era at the close of the volume is as in previous volumes an abridgement of Wustenfeld's work

Hijja having thirty days eleven times in every nineteen years (see note \*). In practice a difficulty may occur as to Sha'bán, the month preceding Ramazán, the month of fasting, and similarly with the beginning of Shawwál, the month following Ramazán. Properly the new moon should be seen to mark the beginning and end of the Fast. But no month can exceed thirty days, consequently there is no calendric disturbance of a serious character; the result can but be an interchange of months of twenty-nine and thirty days. In past time such variations must have often occurred. now this could only be, so far as Persia is concerned, in small and remote places, and with very strict Muslims. For in Persia, as in Egypt, the calendar is fixed by an official Almanac.\*

\* Further detail is given in the following interesting letter by General Montum Schindler — "The popular idea regarding the commencement of the months is that the first day of a month commences with the evening during which the new moon has first been seen. It sometimes happens at the end of the twenty ninth day of a month that the moon has not been seen, on account of clouds, rain, &c., and the people then make the first of the month commence from sunset of the next day, counting the month as one of thirty days. This only occurs at small and out of the-way places, where almanacs are little known. The Persian astronomical almanac (*taqíim*) always gives the first day of the months correctly. No month can exceed thirty days, and doubt can only exist on account of the thirtieth day. After the thirtieth comes the first, even with the most fanatical part of the population, whether the moon has been seen or not. Seeing the moon is only of importance at the beginning and end of the Ramazán, particularly at the end. Some devout Musulmans, if they have not seen the moon continue the fast from the evening of the thirtieth till the evening of the next day, although they call this next day the first of Shewwál. Ramazán always has thirty days. On the last day of Ramazán everybody is on the look-out for the faint crescent of the moon in the west, and every one on first seeing it rejoices, points it out to others, whom he embraces, &c. Should the sky at Teheran be overcast the courtiers are sad and gloomy. Then a telegram, sent in hot haste from the Central Telegraph Station, arrives with the announcement that the moon has been seen somewhere; for instance

شش ساعت ربع كم ماه نو در تهریز دیده شده است

(six hours less a quarter, the new moon has been seen at Teheriz) The courtiers then 'heave' a sigh of relief—*Allahmudillah! the fast is over!* but then they 'heave' another sigh, and lengthen their faces, as they think of the presents which they have to make to their people in the morning.

event of 2 Muharram, 1151, the historian has been careful to designate the Hijra year, having to deal with its second day. This is however quite exceptional, the Hijra day and month alone being usually stated where there is a long series of dates, divided by headings of the beginnings of the solar years.

In determining the reigns of the sovereigns of Persia, the Sháhs must be separated from the Kháns who arose after the first deposition of Sháh Rukh.

*Julús*

The beginning of a Sháh's reign is marked by the date of his *جولوس julús*, or enthronement, when he was crowned and enthroned, and acquired the right of being mentioned in the Friday prayers, *خطبه khatiba*, and having his name on the coinage *سکه sikka*. The rights of *khatiba* and *sikka*, which were concomitants of the *julús*, were of the first importance; and there are instances of coins in this Catalogue showing the exercise of the right of coinage prior to enthronement.

When, as usual, there was an interval between reign and reign, there must have been mention of the *sovereign de jure* in the *khatiba*.

The *julús* usually did not immediately follow the close of a predecessor's reign, probably because few of the Sháhs enjoyed an undisturbed succession. It is necessary to ascertain the date by a collation of authorities. Some sovereigns had a first *julús* on claiming the throne, before they gained possession of the capital, when they were again enthroned.

The Zand and Kájár Kháns before Tít-h-'Alí Sháh did not assume full rights of sovereignty. Their money shows the position they took. The founder of each line first struck money in the name of Sháh Ismá'il (III.), then Ketím Khán Zand, as *vakíl* (وكيل), struck in the name of the Imám Muhammad el-Mabdí, also using an invocation allusive to his own name; Muharramad Hasan Khán Kájár similarly coming in the name of the Imám 'Alí-cr-Riza. Evidently they had no regular *julús*. The later Zand

Khans, successors of Kerim Khan, had at least in some cases a *julus*. But on their money they assume no regal titles there was still a Safavi heir. The principle of Kerim Khán is not deviated from except in the appearance of the names without titles of his first successor Aha l Feth and his last Lutf 'Ali, 'Ali Murád and Jaa'far using allusive invocations, while Sídik repeats that of Kerim Khán. Similarly the Kajar Aká Muhammad striles in the name of both Imams, and is content with an allusive invocation even after he had conquered his rivals, and as sole prince had a *julus*. Probably this was because a Safavi prince, Sultan Muhammad Mirza, had been proclaimed by him at Tcherán, A.H. 1200, and was still living, although not in Persia.

Azíd Khan also issued Imami coinage in the name of the Mahdí, with a mention of his own name. So far the Imami coinage is the rule, the exceptions not bearing any sovereign titles. Feth 'Ali Shah made an extraordinary innovation. Before his *julus* he issued royal money under his name Babá Khan, with the title Sultán. This is followed by his money as Shah.

The regnal years of each king are the Turlí years as Reg already stated. If a king had his *julus* before the Nowruz the excess must have been reckoned to his first year. The regnal years however are usually not numbered either in books or on coins\*. The sums of reigns were computed in *Hyw* years, months, and days. They are usually stated in the nearest number of years, or of years and months, the days rarely being given. The list of the autl or of the "Nul libat el Al libar" affords an extreme case of this vague method. He states the date of the death of Aká Muhammad Khan and the dates of the *julus* of Feth 'Ali Shah and his death, and yet allows Feth 'Ali 33 years (Or 2837,

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\* The Pers. n. coins with one certain (no. 9 a\*\*\* p. 20) and one possible exception (no. 17 p. 9) do not give the regnal year.

the MSS., Saturday **شبه** may be a mistake for any other day but Friday **خميس** or **آدس**, the numeral being hable to drop out

The date 2 Ramazán being apparently the Nau ruz it may be doubted whether in the MS of the Jel'án irá, cited by Dr Ricu (Add 7649 fol 84b) it is not chosen as the nearest date known to that of the battle In a second and inferior MS of the Jel'án irá (Or 141, fol 201a), which is divided by rubrics giving the Nau ruz of each year, the decisive battle of Shorur is placed before Nau ruz 2 Ramazán, which, by an error of the copyist is dated in the rubric 908 for 907 and so with others at this period Obviously the year 907 would alone suit

The earlier *julus* in A H 906, mentioned in the Halib es Siyar, would correspond with Isma'il's proclamation of himself without regular *julus* in Shirvan in that year, which Dr Ricu has pointed out to me

It would be interesting to trace the rise of Isma'il I, and the subjugation to his sway of the small principalities which he gradually subjected leaving the work of consolidation to be completed by his successors Were there a series of coins of vassal princes this would be necessary There is, however, but one known which has a second royal name, a piece in the Museum Collection (p 210, no 652) This coin happily bears upon the events of the great war with Muhammad Sheib'án the Uzbek, and, with other numismatic documents, throws new light upon the history of the time There is also another gold coin (p 12, no 19) counterstruck by Tahmúsp I, which may have been originally issued by a vassal of his, but I have been unable to form any conjecture as to the possible vassal's name by comparing the lists

Relations of  
Isma'il and  
Babar

The coin of Isma'il with the second royal name demands a somewhat lengthened discussion Its fabric resembles that of the cities of the north east of Isma'il's kingdom, as

seen in coins of Asterábad, Herát, and Merv. It differs from these similar pieces in the Catalogue in bearing in what may be called the *exergue*, undoubtedly a position of second importance, the name سلطان محمد. The mint is lost. It cannot be argued that the term سلطان is merely applied to a moneyer as a prefix, which would be quite consonant with Persian custom, for moneyers' names never appear on the coinage of the Sháhs, nor indeed does any second name, save in this instance, and the possible parallel under Tahmásp I. It is well-known that Muḥammad Bábar,\* the founder of the so-called Mogbul Empire of Delhi, was from A.H. 916 to A.H. cir. 921 (Baber's 'Memoirs,' Suppl., p. 241-245, on no stated authority) in strict alliance with Sháh Isma'il. They had a common enemy in the Uzbeks, and the geographical position of the two kings made political union possible. Bábar was supported by a Persian contingent, and conquered Transoxiana, but by adopting for himself and his troops the national dress of the Persian Shi'as, he so effectually alienated the strict Sunnis of Bukhára and Samarkand as to be obliged, as much by general disaffection, as by defeats from the Uzbeks, to abandon Transoxiana and retire to Kábul.

Unfortunately the events of this period are wanting in Bábar's 'Memoirs,' and there is difficulty in establishing their exact dates. All that will be here attempted is to ascertain if Bábar gave Isma'il during this time the rights of the *khuṣṣa* and *sikka*, the prayer for the sovereign, and the coinage; and if there is evidence that he did so, whether the coin under consideration could be due to this right. In the Supplement to Bábar's 'Memoirs,' it is stated that when he conquered Samarkand the rights in question were exercised in his own name, according to the Indian authorities Ferishta and Kháfí Khán, whereas

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\* According to Dr. Rien the right pronunciation, as shown by a couplet of this prince's own composition, was Bábur.

## 2

Obv area, within square, similar, varied

Margin, in segments, obscure

Rev area, in leaf shaped border, similar, varied

الله ملكه وسلطانه

AL 83 Wt 70.5

## 3

Obv area, within square,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله

Margin, in segments, obscure

Rev area, within square, سلطان

بابر

سپادر

Margin, within four compartments,

علي محمد | جعفر علي | محمد علي | علي  
حسن موبه

AL 8 Wt 7

## 4

Similar to (3)

(Restruck on coin of Shāh Rukh, the Timurī)

AL 73 Wt 76.5

The full inscription is here intended to be Sulṭān Babar Bahadur Khan, the word Khan, as Dr Rien suggests, being omitted for want of space. Clearly vassalship is here implied, such as loyal Timurids paid to the supreme Khan. The gold and silver currencies differ in the absence of the Persian sovereign's name on the silver, this is easily explained by the carelessness and unimportance of this issue, the gold coin being far more of a state document. They also differ

in showing Sultān Bābar Bahādur (Khān) for Sultān Muḥammad. The only explanation that can be offered is that the coins, perhaps issued at different times, offered but a cramped space for the vassal king's style, and that thus in one case Bābar occurs in the other Muḥammad.

There can, therefore, be no reasonable doubt that the gold coin which has been discussed was issued by Bābar, as vassal of Shāh Isma'il, a condition which is sufficiently proved by the Turki prince's silver money with the Shāh's formula. We can now understand the omission in Bābar's 'Memoirs' of the occurrences which fell between the beginning of A.H. 914 and that of A.H. 925. Similarly an unexpected light is thrown on the conduct of Shāh Tahmāsp I. to Humāyūn during his residence as a fugitive at the Persian court. Clearly the Persian king held Bābar's engagement to be a personal one binding on his son Humāyūn.

To return to the chronology of Isma'il's reign :—His death took place in the morning of Monday, 19 Rejeb, 930 = 23 May, A.D. 1524 (Jehān-ārā, Or. 141, f. 211*b*, the rubric of the year, 211*a*). The statement of this authority is repeated by the author of the *Kiṣṣ-el-Kbaḳānī*, who gives the night of the same day (f. 9*b*), which would throw the event back to the evening of Sunday, 22 May.

The *julūs* of Tahmāsp I. is given as Monday, 19 Rejeb, 930 = 23 May, 1524. (*Tārīkh-i-Elchī*, f. 32*b*, *Jahān-ārā*, Or. 141, f. 211*b*; *'Ālām-ārāi*, Add. 17,927, f. 59*a*\*; the inferior MS., Add. 16,684, f. 21*b*, merely giving the year 930). The day was thus that of his father's death, a remarkable exception to Persian usage.

The death of the same king is dated in the better MS. of the *'Ālām-ārāi* the night of Saturday, 14 Ṣafar, 931 (f. 155*a*), the inferior giving the night of Tuesday, 14 Ṣafar,

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\* Dr. Rieu considers this to bear some traces of an earlier recension (Cat. Per. MSS, i. p. 287).



'Ālam arāi reads, 'on Tuesday in the month of Zu l Hijja, which is the eleventh month of the year of the Ox, 985,' (Add, 17,927, f 276a) The inferior MS reads 'on the second day of the month,' &c (Add 16 681, f 65a), both specifying the eleventh for the twelfth month. At the close of the account of the *jūlis*, we read in the better MS the statement omitted in the inferior one, that the author, Iskandar Beg Munshi, was present at Kazvin on the occasion which was Tuesday the third of Zu l Hijja though Hasan Beg stated it was Thursday, and the author admits that he has some doubt.

رازم حروف در قروس بود و در روزی که نواب سکندر شاه  
داخل شهر میشد با استقبال رفته بود روز سه شنبه سمر ذی الحجه  
بود و حسن بگ مورخ روز یکشنبه ماه مذکور نوشته بحمل که  
ذره حقیرا عملی با اشتباهی واضح شده باشد  
(Add 17,927, f 276 a)

Unfortunately the Museum possesses no MS of Hasan Beg's *Ahsan el Tavārikh*, but it may be noted that in the book under that title of his namesake, Hasan ibn Muḥammad el Khālī, there is no precise date, but simply the *jūlis* given under the year 985 (Or 1649, f 618b). The Khālī dates the event Thursday 5 Zu l Hijja [985] (f 19a).

To correct these discrepancies we may first of all discard the eleventh month, as Zu l Hijja is so frequently mentioned here that there cannot be a mistake for Zu l Ka'dī. In the next place we may reject the reading 'second' from the inferior MS of the 'Ālam arāi as the better reads 'third' and a Nestalī copyist could easily mistake Nestalī سمر for دوم (in the MS دوم). The question between the third and the fifth is definitely settled by the calendar, for the fifth could not have been either Tuesday or Thursday. The question between the two week days is also similarly settled. By Wustenfeld's Tables, the third was Thursday Friday 11 12 Feb. Thus it would appear that Iskandar Beg's

memory failed him, and the true date is Thursday 3 Zu'l-Hijj 985 = Wednesday-Thursday 10 11 Feb. 1578\*.

The reign of Muhammad Khudabanda ended with his deposition, the date of which I do not find exactly stated, but it must have been immediately before the enthronement of 'Abbās I as Shah of Iran, at the end of A.H. 99, late in Nov. 1587, N.S.

It may be well to mention that Wustenfeld is here followed in beginning the new style in 1552.

'Abbās I was twice enthroned, first by the powerful 'Alī-Qulī Khān as Sultan of Khurasan under the name of Shāh 'Abbās, in his camp then before Nishapur, in the year of the Serpent, corresponding with A.H. 951, whereupon his *sikka* and *khutba* spread through the whole of Khurasan (See 'Ālim Ḥāī, Add. 17,927, f. 316b, 317a. For the year see also Kāshā f. 10b, cf. 22b, 23a). The year of the Serpent of course began at the vernal equinox, and as the troops were encamped at the time of the Shah's proclamation, we may assume that it took place before the winter, therefore in the year A.D. 1551 N.S. This conclusion is confirmed by the statement of the author of the Kāshā who assigns forty-nine years to the reign of 'Abbās in Khurasan and 'Irāk (f. 37c). His death occurred 24 Jumādā 1034, which is forty-nine lunar years after the early part of 950.

The second enthronement as Shah of Iran is the true beginning of the reign of 'Abbās, as recognised by the Persian historians. There is a general agreement that the date was A.H. 996. It appears, however, that the actual event took place at the very close of the previous year. Muḥyīddīn Yazdī dates it at the end, strictly last third, of Zū'l-Hijj (دو احر ذی الحجة) 100, the year being

\* According to Dr. Re. Isak Is. F. was enthroned A.H. 985 (Calend. of the Islamic Months, 1911, p. 10). Cf. also the following note on the matter of the year 1111 in the text of the work.

given in Persian and Arabic (156), but he accepts as the *tarikh* 'Abbas Bahādur Khan عباس بهادر خان = 996 (16a). Similarly the 'Ālam arāi (Add 16,681), after noticing the *julus* (f 135b seq.) with the *tarikh* عباس بهادر خان (f 131a), yet later inserts the rubric of the events of the first year 996 (f 136b). The *Kāris* gives the same *tarikh* (f 216).

It is therefore evident that Shah 'Abbas I was enthroned near the close of the year 995, but that the fragment of this year was left out of account, as if he had been proclaimed 1 Muharram 996. Thus we obtain the enthronement in the last part of Zul Hija 995, which began 1 Nov 1587 (Wust), and the official beginning of his reign 1 Muh 996 = 1 Dec 1587 (Wust).

The death of 'Abbas I is dated Thursday 24 Jumādā I [1038] in the 'Ālam arāi (16,684, f 420b). The *Kāris* gives Thursday 22 Jumādā I, 1037 (f 37a). If the author of the *Kāris* used the 'Ālam arāi, it is very easy to see how he might have inserted the year 1037 for 1038. In the copy of the 'Ālam arāi cited the year 1038 is only made out by following the months cited of 1037. That the date is a mere slip is shown by its repetition with a correct chronogram for Safi's accession. Thursday the 24th of Jumādā I was Thursday Friday 18 19 Jan 1629.

fi I The 'Ālam arāi dates the *julus* of Safi I at Isfahan, 23 Jumādā II [1038] = 16 17 Feb 1629 Friday Saturday, and also adds two chronograms ظل حق and صعی نابراورنگ شاهی بهادر, both making the correct sum 1038, (16,684, f 421b). The *Kāris* gives the date as Monday 4 Jumādā II 1037 (f 37b), but gives the chronogram ظل حق (f 38a). The date 1037 for 1038 should be explained by the mistake in the date of the death of 'Abbas I already noticed. By Wustenfeld's Tables, 4 Jumādā II, is Sunday Monday, 28 29 Jan 1629, and 23 Jumādā II Friday Saturday 16 17 Feb as already stated. The date of the 'Ālam arāi is probably preferable. There could easily

be a confusion between **دست** and **شبه** in cursive Nestálík, and thus the first numeral (**دست**) might have dropped out, but the difference between 23 and (2)½ would still remain. The week day, Monday, might suit the 21st.

The death of Sáfí I is given in the *Kāris* (f. 16b) as 12 Safar 1052=Sunday Monday 11/12 May 1612. This date is confirmed by a contemporary record of the event at Kashán, on the 12th of Safar, A.H. 1052, on the first page of a general history without title Or. 1566 (Dr Rieu, *Cat. Pers. MSS.* iii p. 1061). The author of the *Kāris* also gives a chronogram, **ماه صفر کرد و دسا سفر**=Safar 1052 (f. 17a).

The enthronement of 'Abbás II took place at Kashán on the night of Friday the 16th of Safar 1052=Thursday evening 16th May 1612, four days after his father's death at the same place. Ishaq Vahíd in one MS gives this statement of interval, but with the date Friday 11 Safar.

**حلوس حضرت که بعد از وقوع رحلت نواب خانان رسواں  
مکان در شب جمعه نازدهم ماه صفر سنة هزار و پنجاه و دو که چهار  
روز از آن واقعه خانگدار گذشته بود** (Add. 11632, f. 11a,b).

In the copy which Dr Rieu considers the next best, the reading is varied by the 15th of Safar (Add. 10,594, 11b). The *Zu'at et tawárikh* has the night of Friday 16 Safar (Add. 23,515, f. 683b), the *Mir'at el 'Álam*, I am informed by Dr Rieu, gives the 16th. The same date, the night of Friday being specified, is given in the *Faváid* (Add. 16,695, f. 3Sa), and Dr Rieu finds the same in the second copy. On the weight of authority, and the agreement of the 12th with the 16th, as at an interval of four days, we may accept the 16th **شانزدهم** and reject the impossible reading 11th **یازدهم** and the improbable 15th **پانزدهم** is due to errors of copyists. The *Kāris* gives the chronogram **طل معبود**=1052 (Add. 7656, f. 48a).

The death of 'Abbás II is dated in the *Kāris* at the halting place Khusravabad [in the district] of Damghán on

the night of Tuesday the 26th of the month Rabi' I, year 1077 (= Friday-Saturday, Sept 21-22, 1666 f 151b). Clearly the day of the week is wrong, *se* being superfluous before *شبه*. Chardin gives 25 Sept 1666, about 1 a.m., which no doubt is the exact date, though he makes the correspondence 26 Rabi' II (Couronnement de Sulaiman, ed 1671, p 6). The *Lavand* gives the month, not the day (166).

f II  
m on I

Safi II, afterwards Sulaiman I, was twice enthroned. The first enthronement, at Isfahan, is dated in the *Zu't-ut-tavarikh* 6 Shab'in 1077 = Monday the day, Jan 31-1 Feb 1, 1667, f 657a. In spite of the inaccuracy of the Arab copyist of this MS, it is hard to imagine a mistake in the Arabic name of the month. Yet Chardin, who was at Isfahan at the time, dates the event about 10 a.m. on Saturday, 3 Jumada I = 2 Oct (ibid. pp 83, 121-122), whereas the correspondence should be 3 Rabi' II = Saturday, 2 Oct, which, as the enthronement shortly followed the decease of the late king, must be correct.

In consequence of the young king's ill health and the misfortunes of the kingdom, it was decided to enthrone him a second time. Accordingly a second ceremony, in which the name of Sulaiman was substituted for that of Safi, took place at Isfahan on the Naw rûz, Tuesday 20 March, 1669 (= 19 Shawwâl, 1079), at 9 a.m. (ibid. p 389). The death of Sulaiman I is dated 1105 (*Zinnet-tavarikh*, f 689a). Brydges, in his "Dynasty of the Kajars," p lxxiii gives the date 29 Jan 1694 (= 23 Jumada II 1105).

a n I

Dr Rien has discovered the exact date of the *julus* of Sulṭān Husayn. It took place after the lapse of two hours and a half of the night, the eve of Saturday 11 Zu'l-Hijja 1105  
بعد از گذشتن دو ساعت و سمرار شب شبه چهار دهم شهر ذی  
الحجه الحرام سه جمس و ماهه والف مظان انت سل ترکی  
(*Dastur-i Shahrīyārīn*, Or 2911, f 16a). The correspondence is Friday, 6 August, 1694, Wustenfeld gives

Thursday, 5 August. According to Olivier, Husain came to the throne in 1694 (Voyage, v. p. 351).

Sháh Husain abdicated on the afternoon of 23 Oct. 1722 (Hanway, ii. p. 179, 180, and note *n*). This was the 11th of Moharram, 1135 (cf. Hist. de Nader Chah, i., p. xvii).\*

The enthronement of Tahmásp II. at Kazvín took place in the same month as his father's abdication. This is proved by the *tárikh* given in the History of Nádir, MS. 7661, f. 96, آخر ماه محرم, the end or strictly last third of Muharram. It is most remarkable that there are coins of Tahmásp of both Kazvín (no. 145, p. 55) and Tabríz (no. 149, p. 56) dated 1134, showing that he anticipated his proclamation by exercising the right of coinage. Ríza-kuli Khán, author of the Rauzet-es-safá-i-ná'iri, states that Ashraf in his third year, equivalent to his last, as he allows him three years, beheaded Sháh Sultán Husain, and that on the receipt of the news Tahmásp had a *julús* at Kazvín (Lithogr. Teherán, 1274, jild viii, §§ 'Coming out of Sháh Sultán Husain from Isfahán,' 'Account of Sháh Tahmásp.') According to Hanway, Husain was murdered by Ashraf after the battle of Murcha-khurt, 13 Nov., 1729 (ii. p. 276), and Tahmásp heard of the event on reaching Isfahán (p. 278). If Sháh Tahmásp had a second *julús* it must have been at the capital on this occasion.

Tahmásp was deposed about 11 Rabi' I., A.H. 1144 = 15-16 Sept., A.D. 1731 (Wust.), but probably = 11-15 Sept., as appears from the date next following.

'Abbás III. was enthroned Monday, 17 Rabi' I., 1144 (Hist. de Nader, i. p. 153; cf. p. 151). If the day of the week be correct the correspondence would be Sunday-Monday, 16-17 Sept.; if the day of the month be correct, it would be Tuesday-Wednesday, 18-19

\* By Wustenfeld the coincidence would be 11 Moh = 22 Oct., or 12 = 23. It is quite possible that his 1st Moh is one day too early, and thus we obtain 11 Moh. = 23 Oct.

This ephemeral reign may therefore be dated A H 1166 = A D 1753

Sultan  
Muhammad

Abu l Fet h Sultan Muhammad Mirza was proclaimed in his youth in A H 1200 by Akā Muhammad Khan at Teheran, and throughout his dominions (Ivand Add 16,698, f 59a, seqq.) That this proclamation actually took effect is evident from the description of the coins then issued at Teheran for the Shāh and the Khan, the royal coins being sent for inspection to Sultan Muhammad in Khurasan they were रुपيا struck at Teheran (cf f 147b, 148a, see *infra*, pp lxxxi, n) The note in the margin of the Tarikh-i Lichā, already referred to, states the proclamation in A H 1200 (Or 153, f 79a) In introducing the subject of the proclamation of Muhammad Mirza the author of the Favard gives a prediction of the famous saint Neamat Allah, that a Shāh of the line of 'Alī should come, named Muhammad (probably the Mahdī), and connects this with what happened after (بعد ازاى) the year 1200 (f 59a), but the later codex (Or 139, f 19b) gives the vaguer form (بعد), which may be rendered 'afterwards (in)' A good instance here occurs of proclamation without *julus* Neither of these authorities assigns any length of reign to Muhammad Mirza and from the narrative in the Favard it appears that the young prince suspected a snare and declined to leave Ispahan and go to Teheran, and thus nothing came of the move of Alā Muhammad (f 148a) The date A H 1200 = A D 1786 may be considered exact, as 1200 began 31 Nov 1785, and thus the portion corresponding to the earlier European year would have been unsuitable in the north of Persia to transactions involving the dispatch of couriers in many directions

Safavids  
maternally

In the decline of the Safavids the claim to the throne on maternal descent began to be asserted This was first done by the Sayyids of the 'Family of Dā'ud' آل داود, next by Shah Rukh, and lastly for Shah Ismā'il (III)

Sayyid Ahmad was eldest son of Mīrza Abū l Kāsim, eldest son of Mīrza Muḥammad Dā ud, the husband of a daughter of Sulaiman I himself maternally descended by a female succession from Shāh 'Abbas I (Tezkira i Āl i Dā ud, 32a) He was enthroned at Kerman, A H 1139 (ibid, f 42a, b) The History of Nadir Shāh dates the event 14 Rabi I, 1140, the year of the Sheep (i p xxx) The family history before cited is, however, very precise in specifying 1139 in its proper place (1139, f 41a, 1139, f 42a, again f 42b, 1140, f 45a, 50b) The course of events is the same in both narratives According to the History of Nadir Shāh, Sayyid Ahmad seized upon the management of the provinces of Īlāms and Kerman, under the seal of Tahmasp II (i pp xxix xxx) While marching on Shirāz he was defeated by an Afghan general and made captive, but afterwards, having made his escape, he raised an army, and assumed the royal title and functions in A H 1140 In the family history he assumes royalty at Kermān in 1139, in the same year advances on Shirāz, and is defeated by the Afghāns in a battle in which he wore the royal crown After this he again made head against the enemy, until his capture and execution at the end of A H 1140 (f 42a, seqq) The family annalist is more likely to have been accurate as to the exact date of this pretender's enthronement than Nadir's historian The brief account of Hinwary seems to favour the same view (i p 271) Consequently it seems preferable, though the month and day may be correct in the other history Ahmad was executed at Isfahān at the end of 1140=July-August, 1728 (Tezkira i Āl i Dā ud, f 50b) The probable dates are therefore 14 Rabi I, 1139=8-9 Nov 1726 to 20 l Hijri 1140=July-August, 1728

The enthronement of Sulaiman II is dated 8 Muharram, Salis er 1163 (= 17 18 Dec 1719) in the family history (Tezkira, f 97b) He is allowed a reign of 10 days by the Tarikh i



The historical circumstances of the time are in accordance with this result. The overthrow of Sháh Rukh's central government at Meshhed by Sulaiman II must have been severe in its effects in the provinces. The usurper was more than master of Khurásán: he struck money in Mazenderán (no 313, p 98). His party was strong for he united the partizans of the Sáfavis and the fanatical Sayyids against the hated Eshbaris. On the evidence of all authorities Isfahán was not lost to Sháh Rukh but 'Alí Merdán had little difficulty in gaining possession of it and making it the centre of Isma'il's government. For in truth Sháh Rukh when restored was a mere puppet as a blind Shah could only be. In the spring of 1163 everything was therefore ripe for a new sovereign. 'Alí Merdán had discovered another half Sáfaví puppet who would be the nominal head of his party. So soon as he could leave the Bakhtiári mountains the old Kurdish chief marched on Isfahán and there set up Isma'il while he maintained the real power himself.

The historians enable us to follow the subsequent fortunes of Shah Isma'il (III). Suspicion arising between Kerim Khán and 'Alí Merdán, the Bakhtiári chief left Shiraz with the Sháh (درموك شاهى) for his mountains. Kerim Khán, on hearing of this, left Isfahán early in the spring of 1165 (در اوائل سال بهار سال هزار و صد و شصت و پنج). The two armies joined battle on the bank of the river Gozan. Shah Isma'il seeing that fortune was unfavourable to 'Alí Merdán went over to his rival, who returned victorious to Isfahán (*Zinat et tavarikh*, Add 23,527, f 172b-173a, cf *Tarikh-i Giti Kushái*, Add 23,524, f 10a-11b).

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\* This is a good instance of the habit of reckoning from the *Nau ruz* as if it were the beginning of the Híjra year whereas Muharram 1165 began in November four months before the *Nau ruz*.

In the same year Kerim Khan turned his forces against the Kajar chief, Muhammad Hasan Khán, and invaded Mazenderan. He was defeated by the Kájir, and fled to Tcheran whence, in the beginning of the year 1166, he returned to Isfahan (*Zinát et tavaríl b*, f 173a). In the *Tarikh-i Giti Kushai* Mirza Sadik states more precisely, under the year 1166 that Kerim Khan was defeated by Muhammad Hasan Khán at Asterabad, and implies that Shah Isma'il (III) was captured by the Kajar chief, who returned to Ashraf in Mazenderan in the Shah's cavalcade  
 محمد حسن خان در موكب شاه متوجه اشرف وارد دران شد  
 (f 12b 13a,

Still more precisely the author of the *Nuhtabát-el Akhbár* relates that Kerim Khan took Isma'il (III) with him in this unfortunate expedition, and that the Shah came to the fort of Asterabad evidently to give himself up, where upon Kerim Khan took to flight, and Muhammad Hasan carried the Shah away with him to Ashraf

و میرزا ابو تراب سای حصار اسرانا آمدہ کریم خان فرار  
 نمود و بعضی از لشکریانش اسیر ترکمانہ بموت شدہ بعد از فرار  
 کریم خان محمد حسن خان میرزا ابو تراب را برداشتہ بحسب  
 اشرف رفت (Or 2837, f 189a)

The subsequent position of Isma'il (III) may be inferred from numismatic evidence, which is as follows

I can find no further authentic information concerning him beyond the statement in the *Favâid-i-Şafîviya* that he died in the same year as Kerîm Khân, A.H. 1193.

و در همین سال رحل حیات شاه اسمعیل امی صعوی ار با درافتاد  
(Add. 16,698, f. 126a.) This statement immediately follows that of the death of Kerîm Khân, 13 Şafar, 1193=1-2 March 1779 (f. 125b, 126a). It is thus probable that the event did not occur after the Khân's death, as it would then be referred to the period following (f. 129b). It is thus probable that Isma'îl (III.) died either in the same Hijra year, 1193, as Kerîm Khân, between 1 Muharram=18-19 Jan. 1779 and 13 Şafar=1-2 Mar., or in the solar year beginning 21 Şafar, 1192=20 Mar. 1778. His death would therefore be dated A.H. 1192-3=A.D. 1778-9.

The chronology of Shâh Isma'îl (III.) would therefore be as follows:

Enthronement by 'Ak Merdân Khân, and reign under his tutelage, A.H. 1163, spring or summer=A.D. 1750.

Under tutelage of Kerim Khân, spring or summer of A.H. 1165=1752.

Under tutelage of Muhammad Hasan Khân, summer or autumn of A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752.

Loses the right of coinage, and is thus practically deposed by Muhammad Hasan Khân before Nan-rûz of A.H. 1169=A.D. 1756.

Shâh Isma'îl survives until A.H. 1192-3=A.D. 1778-9, but his pretensions do not appear to have been again officially raised.

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*Melzer's manuscript Catalogue of the Oriental Coins in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen.* I there find the two coins of which I practically anticipated the existence: a coin of Kerîm Khân, Isfahân, 1166, occurs with the style of the Mabdî, and another of Muhammad Hasan (mint wanting), 1169, with the style of Shâh Isma'îl (III.) We have therefore proof that Kerîm Khân dropped the name of the Shâh in 1166, and Muhammad Hasan in the course of 1169. I would observe that the issue of coins with the name of 'Ab Rîzâ would prove nothing in the case of Muhammad Hasan had not he made this his sole coinage, and not merely an accessory issue, and, moreover, had he not struck it at the capital, Isfahân.

The *julis* of Mahmud is well known to have taken place on the day of the abdication of Husain I, 11 Moharram, 1135 = 23 Oct, 1722 (*supr* p xxvii). On his coins he appears to use his *julus* year only. He was assassinated in the month of Sha'ban, 1137. Hanway dates the event on the same day as the proclamation of Ashraf, which he gives as 22 April, 1725 (= 8-9 Sha'ban, 1137, Hanway, ii p 225). In the *Histoire de Nader* the date is given as 12 Sha'ban 1136, the year of the Serpent (i, p vii). The *julus* year of Ashraf and the correspondence of the year of the Serpent to 1137 correct the figures in the text. We may therefore safely take Sha'ban, 1137 = April-May, 1725, as the true date.

The date of Ashraf's proclamation has been just given, Sha'ban, 1137 = April-May, 1725. He appears to have been shortly after enthroned (Hanway ii, p 228)\*. It may be noted that, similarly to the case of Mahmud, his *julus* year appears on nearly all his coins with, however, the Hijra year of striking sometimes indicated on the other side†. The *julus* year is 1137. The close of Ashraf's reign may be dated on the occasion when after his defeat in the battle of Minch Khut 13 Nov 1729 (Hanway, ii 276) (= 20 Rabi' II, 1142, *Hist de Nader*, i p 61) he fled the same night (21 Rabi' II), which was followed by the occupation of the capital by Nader's troops, 16 Nov 1729 (= 21 Rabi' II, Hanway ii, pp 276, 277). In the *Histoire de Nader* the battle is dated 20 Rabi' II (vol i pp 80, 81), and the occupation of Isfahan the 23rd of the same month (p 80).

The enthronement of Nader Shah took place in the plains of Mughan, on Thursday, 24 Shawwal, 1148, at Sh 20m Muslim time = 8 March, 1736, supposing that the Muslim time is reckoned from sunrise (*Hist. de Nader*, ii pp 7, 8). His coins have the well known *tārikh* الحمد لله = 1148.

\* This is apparently a case of proclamation followed by enthronement.

† In the Catalogue I have erroneously supposed that the *julus* date is always on a 10 of 1107.

Nuruz determines the year to be 1168, 9 Jumada II of that year being 22-23 March, 1755, according to Wustenfeld. A coin of Ahmad Shah, struck at Meshed in his ninth year, shows the correspondence to be historically correct. Further we learn, from the statements of the History of Ahmad Shah, that the *faiwaz* Shah Rukh was set up by him as Shah of Iran not of Khurasan. He was to be Shah of Iran *de jure* though *de facto* he was afterwards never more than Shah of Khurasan. It would at first seem that Ahmad Shah would have preferred his dependent to have held a lower title than one which might well have eclipsed his own, but we should remember that the Afghan was ambitious of succeeding Nadir in his empire, and that thus it was of advantage to him to set up an imperial puppet, whom he could play at any time, not a local prince, whose petty kingdom he could indeed control, but who would have no influence beyond its limits.

Shah Rukh was taken prisoner at the capture of Meshed by Aka Muhammad Khan in the course of a year 1210, after the *julus* of the Kajar (Tarikh-i Muhammadi, f 220a, seq., cf. Bridges Dynasty of the Kajars, pp 24, 25). In the Tarikh-i Kajari, lithographed at Teheran, (f 23b) the sequence of events is the same, but the date of the *julus* is erroneously given as 1209, that of the expedition to Khurasan as 1210. In the highly ornate account of the *julus* in the Tarikh-i Muhammadi, Dr Rien finds that the time was spring, though Aries is not mentioned (l e). Probably the *julus* was hurried on before the Navruz to avoid delaying the expedition to Khurasan, of which it was the necessary prologue, as an assertion of Aka Muhammad's claim to the undivided rule of Iran. The natural spring of 1210 began in Ramazan=March, 1796, and the year closed on the 17th July. It is within this interval that the deposition of Shah Rukh must have fallen in the spring or summer of 1796.

The dates of this complicated reign are therefore—

First enthronement, 8 Shawwal, 1161=30 Sept  
1 Oct 1748

Deposition, 8 Muharram, 1163=17 18 Dec 1749

Second enthronement, first quarter of 1163=1750

Third enthronement, 27 Rejeb, 1168=8 9 May, 1755

Deposition, spring or summer of 1210=1796

Among the Khans who usurped regal power without assuming the royal title, 'Alī Merdān is probably the first in point of date. It may be well here to lay down a general principle as to the mode of dating the accession of these rulers. As we cannot in several cases calculate from a *julus*, we must take the time of the actual or practical assumption of independence in a leading city of Persia.

'Alī Merdān's rise may be dated from the fall of Sulhman II, and the second proclamation of Shah Rakh before 11 Rabi' II, 1163=19 20 March 1750. He became wālī on the submission of Isfahan just before the proclamation of Shah Ismā'īl (III), A.H. 1163=A.D. 1750 (*Zinrat et Tawarikh*, Add. 23,527, f. 172a, b, 'Tarikh-i Giti Khushtu, f. 5a). He practically lost the regency to Kerim Khan, A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752, (supra, p. xlv). If he dropped the title of wālī, no doubt he resumed it on setting up Shah Husain II in 1166. He was assassinated by Muhammad Khan Zind in the year 1167 (*Tarikh-i Giti Khushtu* f. 116, cf., for the event, *Zinrat-et Tawarikh*, Add. 23,527, f. 171a, b). The exact time must have been in spring or summer. The date is therefore A.D. 1754. It may be noted that this event was the political turning point in the war between Kerim Khan and Āzād Khan.

Chronologically the place of Āzād Khan follows those of Kerim Khan and Muhammad Husain Khan, and the discussion of his dates should follow those of their lines, but as he was their contemporary, and his line unlike theirs, was not continued, it is well to fix his dates here instead

Bak  
11 3  
kl

167  
121

logy I have collated the dates in four of the manuscripts in the British Museum, (Or 2197, Add 24,903, Add 26,195, and Add 23,525), accidentally omitting a fifth (Add 27 213), to which I was not induced afterwards to resort by sufficient variants in the form. I quote preferably Or 2197 as a good text, referring to any differences in the other manuscripts.

Abu'l Fet h  
Muhammad  
Ali Khan.

Abu'l Fet h Khan was proclaimed with his younger brother, Muhammad Ali Khan, by Zekri and 'Ali Murad Khans shortly after the death of Kerim Khan (Ali Razavi History, Or 2197 f 76). This must have been very early in A.H. 1193 = A.D. 1779. It may be noted that this joint reign is a solitary exception to the usage of modern Persia. It had its rise in the difficulty of settling aside the claim of Abu'l Fet h and Zekri's desire to secure the succession for Muhammad 'Ali, his nephew and connection by marriage (Or 21 f 106 cited note \* below). Very shortly 'Ali Murad broke with Zekri Khan, who was then left friend and with full power, and on the approach of Sadik Khan to Shiraz, on some suspicion of Abu'l Fet h's desire to join this other uncle, Zekri cast the young prince into confinement and confiscated his goods, then setting up Muhammad 'Ali Khan alone. This terminated in the course of a month or two the first reign of Abu'l Fet h Khan, in the same year as his accession.

Abu'l Fet h  
Muhammad  
Ali Khan.

Muhammad 'Ali thus proclaimed early in A.H. 1193 = A.D. 1779, had so ephemeral a reign as not to be counted by the Persian annalists in the Zand series. Three months after Kerim Khan's death Zekri Khan was assassinated, 27 Jumadi

\* زکری خان هم ابوالمخ جان را حکم دادم موقوفه مرد و طبیب و دومی بود با و دین مادی جان که در شیراز بودند معبد شمس گرفتاری و امول او را بحیله غصب درآورده اسم سلطان را آورده گردن محمد علی خان و دیکر هفتان معنور که کشت معاصر با زکی خان دست بکند (Ali Razavi History Or 2197 f 106).

Mirza Sâid b. thus states the circumstances, speaking of Zekri Khan. پس یوب ابوالمخ جان را محض و لا گرفتاریده و بعد از چند روز محمد علی خان را ترسانه او گرفتاریده بهر صورت حساب بوضع جان (f 8c) و بعد از مردن در امور غریبه می و مهمان حکمرانی میرا را نامی بی نشان و اسمی بهمینا بدست (Tarikh-i-Citt-i-Fushai f 90a). I have to thank Dr F. for a drawing in the examination of the first page.

da I. 1193 = 11-12 June 1779 ('Alī Rizā, History, 2197, 12*b*, 13*a*, supply *بیست* before *و هفتم* and from Add. 24,903, f. 14*b* *بیست هفتم*). Abu-l-Fet-ḥ immediately asserted his rights, and Muḥammad 'Alī seems to have offered no opposition.

Abu-l-Fet-ḥ was proclaimed on Friday, 3 Jumáda II. 1193 = Thursday-Friday, 17-18 June, 1779, with *silāla* and *khutba*, in his own name *سکه و خطبه بنام او جریان یافت* (id. 13*b*). He was deposed by Šādiḳ Khān, on Sunday, 9 Sha'bān, 1193 = Saturday-Sunday, 21-22 August, 1779 (id. 14*b*, 15*a*).

Abu-l-Fet-ḥ  
Khān,  
second reign.

The two reigns of Abu-l-Fet-ḥ and the two reigns of Muḥammad 'Alī should therefore be thus dated:

Abu-l Fet-ḥ Khān with	}	3 months.
Muḥammad 'Alī Khān,		
Muḥammad 'Alī alone,		
Abu-l-Fet-ḥ alone,		2 months.

The reign of Šādiḳ Khān dates from the deposition of Šādiḳ Khān. Abu-l-Fet-ḥ (Sunday, 9 Sha'bān, 1193 = Saturday-Sunday, 21-22 August, 1779), to the capture of Shīrāz by 'Alī Murād Khān, in the morning of 18 Rabi' I, 1196 = 2 March, 1782. ('Alī Rizā, History, Or. 2197, f. 22*b*.)

The reign of 'Alī Murād is usually dated from his capture of Shīrāz. This is erroneous. Dr. Rieu has thus determined the chronology. According to Mirza Šādiḳ, "'Alī Murād assumed independence in Iṣfahān immediately after Kerīm's death, 1193 (Giti-i-Kushāi, f. 92*a*). That fact is curiously confirmed by a poem (Shihāb's *Khusrāu Shīrin*) I have just got from Teherān. It is dated 15 Rabi' I, 1194 [= 20-21 March, 1780], and addressed to 'Alī Murād, who is eulogized as reigning sovereign (Or. 2817, f. 4*b*). It shows also that the *Zinat-et-Tavāriḳ* is right, when it says that Ali Murād's rule in 'Irāḳ lasted six years (Add. 23,527, f. 179*b*), namely, 1193-1198, counting the two broken years." —(Letter to R. S. Poole.)

Alī Murād  
Khān.

'Alī Murād died 28 Šafar, 1199 = 9-10 January, 1785 (Or. 2197, f. 28*a*, *b*).



function, *ibid* p 41, *sqq*) His death occurred on Thursday, 19 Jumada II 1250, in the afternoon = 22 October, 1834 (Tarikh i Kajaria, f 139a, Nukhbat el Akhbâr f 196a)

Husain 'Ali  
Shah

The enthronement of Husain 'Ali Shah is dated by the Nukhbat el Akhbâr, at Shiraz, Thursday, 3 Sha'ban 1250 (f 196b) = 3 4 December, 1834, if the day of the week is right Wustenfeld has Sha'ban 3 = 4 5 December, Friday-Saturday The author of the Nukhbat allows him a reign of six months, and dates his death at Teheran 26 Rabi' I, 1251 = 20 21 July, 1835 (f 198a)

Ali Shah

'Ali Shah was enthroned at Teheran 14 Rejeb 1250 = 15 16 November 1834 and dethroned on 14 Sha'ban, 1250 = 15-16 December, 1834, having reigned one month (*Ibid*, f 198b, Tarikh i Kajaria, f 154b for first date)

Muhammad  
Shah

Muhammad Shah was enthroned at Tabriz, in the evening of 7 Rejeb, 1250 = 8 November, 1834 (Tarikh i Kajaria f 157a), but he was a second time enthroned at Teheran, on the Lesser Festival at the close of Ramadan, 1250, therefore 1 Shawwal (*ibid* f 162a, b) = 30 31 January, 1835 Watson gives the date 31 January, on the Festival before mentioned (History of Persia, p 282) I adopt this as the true date of the Shah's enthronement Muhammad Shah died on the evening of Tuesday, 6 Shawwal, 1261 (Tarikh i Kajaria 213a cf 241a) = Monday, 4 September, 1848 (Watson History of Persia, p 351)

Hasan Khan  
Salar

Hasan Khan Salar, although never enthroned, made himself independent after the death of Muhammad Shah and struck money at Meshed in 1265, continuing the formula of the late Shah (no 577, p 186), which does not designate the sovereign except allusively His rebellion began on the news of Muhammad Shah's death (Watson, p 363, cf Tarikh i Kajaria, f 260b where it is recorded among the troubles which occurred in the beginning of the reign of the present Shah) The rebellion came to an end after the Nau ruz, 6 Jumada I, AH 1266 = 20 March, AD 1850, and before 16 Jumada II = 9 10 May (*ibid* f 299b,

301*b*, 302*a*) The period of Hsán Khán is thus A H 1261 G  
= A D 1818 50

Nasir ed din Shah was first enthroned at Tabriz on the evening of the 14 Shrawwal, 1261 = 12 September, 1848 (ibid 257*b*), and a second time on Monday, 24 Zu l Ka'da, 7 h 20 m after midnight, 23 October, at Teheran, (ibid 259*b*) Watson gives after midnight the 20th of October, i.e. Saturday, the 21st (History of Persia p 364) As Nasir ed-din had no competitor I have dated his reign from the first *julus*

## II COINAGE

For the denominations of Persian money I would refer to the careful Tables of Hanway These are here put into clearer form The weight is given by him in Miskals and Karats, the Miskal being 80.9116 to the lb Troy = 760 grs The weight of the Miskal is therefore 71.18 grs I have ventured to use 72 as the equivalent on account of the greater convenience of division The period referred to is the reign of Nadir Shah

Denomina-  
tions.

Hanway's  
Tables

### *Gold*

Muhr Ashrafi	162 <sup>grs</sup>
Ashrafi	51
Asrafi of Nadir	51
'Abbasi should be	72
Id Hasan	81
Id Silimian	114
Id Safi	120

### *Silver*

Rupia or Nadiri	180
6 Shahi	108
'Abbasi	72
Mahmudi	36
Shahi	18
Bisti (money of acct)	7 2

### *Copper*

Kizbegi =  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the Shahi

(Hanway i p 202 3)

thus equal to 18 (Voyages, ed 1711, ii p 92) Tavernier, describing the money of 'Abbás II, makes the denominations the Bisti, Sháhí, Mihmúdi, the 'Abbási, the piece of 2½ 'Abbásís or 10 Sháhís, and its double the 5 'Abbási piece. The weights are a little higher than Chardin's, the 'Abbási being equal to 18 sols 6 deniers (Six Voyages, ed 1676, ii p 6 and pl) The weight of 18 sols is 126.51, and that of 15 sols 6 deniers 130. Though these weights are not reached under 'Abbás II and Sulaiman in the table above, it is obvious that the correspondent pieces to the Sháhí and its multiples are those of the standard of 28.5, 85.5, 111, 285, and 570 grs. The coins of 'Abbás I, and Muhammad Khudabandi, though not sufficient for a safe inference, favour the lower standard of the table above. As to the silver money of Tahmisp I and Isma'il I, it certainly is as yet an enigma.

Evidence of  
table

Hanway's figures show a remarkable reduction from the standard of the coins just noticed. They agree however with the evidence of the coins of Nadir under whom there must have been a reduction of the 'Abbási first to 82 and then to 72 grains.

Later silver  
coins

Working down from Nádir, the Fsháris and Sulaimán II (who only strikes 'Abbási-) continue Nádir's system, Ibrahim innovating with a 3 'Abbási or 18 Sháhí piece, but this confusion could not continue. The silver coins were first the rupí and Abbási, exchanging at the rate of 1 to 2½, but Kerim Khán after a time issued the Sháhí of about 25.5, making a series of 51, 75.5, 151, the maximum weights being 25, 50, 71, 142. His successors before Fet'h 'Alí struck rupís, and rarely the eighth.

I am able, thanks to the kindness of General Houtum Schindler, to give an account of the coinage of Fet'h 'Alí Sháh and his successors to the present time.

Coinage of  
Nájar Sháh

Fet'h 'Alí first issued in gold the Túmán. This can only be the piece which weighs about 95 grs, and of which there are several specimens of early dates in the Museum. His

other denominations in gold, struck before 1232, I will not attempt to explain. His first silver coins were the *Rupri*, *Rupí*, or *Rial*, the 'Abbasí, and its half, the *Sanar* (a corruption of *Sad dinár*, or 100 dinars), or *Mahmudí*. It is at present impossible to identify these denominations, but it seems that the 'Abbasí system and the *Rupí* system went on side by side, gradually approaching one another, each denomination being affected by that nearest to it in the other system.

Let h 'Alí's second issue, at the close of the 30th year of his reign, was in gold, the *Tumán* of 70 grs, soon reduced to 53 grs, thus identical in weight with the old *Ashrafí*. At the same time he issued the *Karín*, called after the *Karn*, or 30 years' period, weighing 142 grs, in silver, and equal to the 10th of the *Tumán*, or 20 *Shábis*, in value. *Rials*, 'Abbasís and *Sinárs* ceased to be coined. The *Karín* was soon reduced to 107 grs.

Muhammad Shah continued his predecessor's last coinage, speedily reducing the *Karín* to 89 grains. He is also stated to have struck the half, or *Panabat* (*penah bíd*).

Under Nasir ed din there have been successive reductions. By 1675 (or 1291 2) the *Tumán* had fallen to 50 grs, and the *Karín* to 78. The denominations were then as follows:

GOLD (900 pure gold)	<i>Tumán</i> ,	3 225	gram	=	50 grs	=	10 francs
	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 612	"	=	25 "	=	5 "
	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	806	"	=	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	=	2 50 "
SILVER (900 pure silver)	<i>Karín</i> ,	5	gram	=	78 grs	=	10 franc
	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 5	"	=	39 "	=	50 cent
	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 25	"	=	19 5	=	25 "
COPPER	2 <i>Shábi</i>	10	gram	=	156 grs	=	10 cent
	1 "	5	"	=	78	=	5
	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 5	"	=	39 "	=	2 5 "

Besides the denominations mentioned above, 2, 5, and 10 *Tumán* pieces have been struck.

Subsequently the *Karín* has fallen to 70 grs, and the *Tumán* to 17.

that Isma'îl does not appear to be called the Second, as the faintest Isma'îl (III) is similarly unnumbered.

The scanty coinage of Sultan Muhammad Khudabandâ affords the following styles which are no doubt abbreviated, سلطان محمد خدا بده پادشاه - سلطان محمد ابو المطهر پادشاه بن طهماسب شاه الحسی. The word Sultan, as in the case of Sultan Husain, is part of the proper name, which is Sultan Muhammad Khudabandâ. This Shâh styles himself علام امام محمد مهدی علیه السلام و آئانه, and varies his father's formula to علام علی ابی طالب الح, in both showing a Persianizing tendency.

Under 'Abbas I, Persian appears on the reverse. The obverse is strangely varied by the use of both رسول and ابو in alternative formulae. The Shâh's style is ابو المطهر عباس, and he also terms himself Ali's servant in the phrase which is the most permanent of its class سده شاه ولایت عباس.

Safi repeats the formula سده شاه ولایت and he also adopts a new one, which Dr Rien reads شاه ارجان علام صعی است, or شاه است الح. A specimen in the Museum of Copenhagen leaves little doubt that the verb has the form است not است and shows but a single *alif*, whereas in the Catalogue I have supplied a second for the verb. This formula implies devotion to his namesake, who gave his name to the family.

'Abbas II. is the first Shâh who takes a numeral, calling himself 'Abbas the Second. His designations are کلب علی in a distich for کلب آستان علی رضا, as watch dog or guardian of the tomb of the Imam 'Alî Riza, and سده شاه ولایت. He appears to have introduced the title emperor, *hâ* 'master of the (auspicious) conjunction,' صاحبقران sahib karân, a title which had its origin with Timur, also in a distich. The distichs will be treated below.

Sulrman I must have struck coins during the short period for which he bore the name of Safi [II], but their recall (Chrudin, Comonnement, p 393) was so effete that no specimens are known. This Shâh styles himself سده شاه ولایت

Sultan Husun resumes but rarely the use of سی in place of رسول in the chief religious formula. On one coin he gives his full style, showing the survival of the earliest titles السلطان العادل الهادي الكامل الخالي ابو المظفر السلطان بن shorter and different style, in part novel, السلطان بن السلطان والحاكم بن الحاکم مدد شاه ولایت حسن

Usually he is simply مدد شاه ولایت. He also styles himself كلب آسان علی a term varied in one of his distichs

Tahmasp II uses a distich in which he is characterized as the Second and sixth Iran 'Abbas III exactly agrees except that he is 'another sixth Iran'

The rule of the Afghans, Mahmud and Ashraf, and that of Nadir Shah practically changed the character of the coin inscriptions

Mahmud styles himself Shah and in his distichs جهانگیر and عالمگیر, perhaps only poetically. Ashraf in two out of three distichs also appears as Shah. He adopts Aurangzib's formula حلوس ممیت مانوس, used by no other king of Persia

In the later years of Shah Tahmasp II when Nadir was endeavouring to expel the Afghans, a new and very singular coinage made its appearance, which had a large influence on all subsequent issues before the reign of 'Ali Shah, except the major part of those of the Afghans. When Nadir undertook the difficult task of restoring the Persian power, the popularity of the Sasanian line must have been very low. The name of Tahmasp II could raise no enthusiasm: the idea of supplanting a real king by a mere phantom was, no doubt, already formed by the ambitious Nadir. Thus it was desirable to issue a coinage which should be popular and thus recur to the people to some central power independent of the sovereign. The great shrine of 'Ali Riza at Meshed, the most venerated building in Persia suggested the issue there and in other parts of

Al I za  
The r or 10

new formula, 'watch dog of the Sultan of Khurasan' ('Ali Riza)

Isma'il (III), in the coins struck by 'Ali Merdan, as well as by Mohammad Hasan is uniformly styled *سده شاه ولایت*, without any numeral, and with no further inscription

of the coins  
of Khans

When Sháh Isma'il was carried away from Kerim Khan by Mohammad Hasan, it became necessary for the Zand chief to issue a coinage which should not be confused with that of the Shah, now the puppet of his rival the Kyar, and yet which should not be disloyal. What he did we learn from the Firdavsi-Safavi, as well as from Kerim Khan's coinage. The historian tells us that Isma'il having been imprisoned in the Fort of Abada, Kerim Khan proclaimed himself *wakil*, ordering the *sikka* and *khutba* in the name of the Twelve Imáms, and then cites the well known distich of his money struck in the name of the Imám El Mahdí

و شاه اسماعیل امی صعوی را که در قلعه آباده که فی ماس  
ش رار و اصفهان واقع است محبوس بوده خود را و کمال الحلاق  
خوانده سکه و خطبه را نام امامان اثنی عشر قرار داد و سجع سکه  
اس فرد بود فرد 'شد آفتاب و ماه در و سمر در جهان' "ار سکه  
(Add 16,694, f 1256) "امام بحق صاحب الزمان"

We know from his coinage that Kerim Khan did not wait until the titular sovereign was once more in his hands before issuing a new currency otherwise the author of the Firdavsi does not need correction. The circumstance of the *sikka* and *khutba* in the name of the Imáms seems very strange. Was this done in the name of the Mahdí, who was expected to return, and of whom under the Fatimids in Egypt a coinage was issued with his name Muhammad and his title as 'the Expected,' El-Muntazar? (Cf *Cat Or Coins*, iv p 12 seqq nos 228-230, p 55, 56) However this may have been, there is no doubt that the Mahdí, as shown for instance by the coins of Muhammad Khudabanda, was, among the Persians, next in popularity to 'Ali Riza. Another innovation seems to have been due to Kerim

Khan, the use of an allusive invocation. The primary intention of this kind of formula seems to have been a reference to the Khan's name. Thus Kerim Khán's constant invocation is *يا كريم* 'O Bountiful One,' where the divine epithet, after the manner of a patron saint's name, recalls an ordinary name. Kerim Khan also invokes the Mahdí as 'the Master of the Age,' *يا صاحب الزمان*, that is 'the Imam who was to arise at the end of the Age,' *القائم في آخر الزمان* (*Cat. Or. Coins*, iv p. xi). It may be remembered that Kerim Khán's proper name Muhammad may have been allusively referred to in the invocation of Muhammad al Mahdí. The subject of invocations will be later discussed. When Kerim Khan uses the Shí'a formula he once varies it by the adoption of *رسول* for *نبي* (no. 326, p. 107).

Muhammad Hasan Khan the Kajar strikes, as his distich tells us, in the name of 'Alí Ríza

Ázád Khán the Afghán uses the Sunní formula, which thus appears for the first time on Persian money. His distich mentions his name without any title, with the wish that while he remained on earth the coinage of the Master of the Age (the Mahdí) might last. This devotion to an Imám, though in this case consistent in a Sunní, must have been adopted to conciliate Ázád's Shí'a subjects.

Kerim Khán's son Abu'l Fet'h while continuing the Mahdí distich, introduces his own name without title in a subordinate place to the mint on the reverse.

Sadik Khán repeats the distich, and restores the invocation used by Kerim Khan.

'Alí Murád Khan alone varies in introducing the invocation *يا علي*, probably the Khahfa.

Ja'afar Khan abandons the distich and covers the whole of the reverse with an invocation of the sixth Imam, 'Ja'afar the Truthful,' *يا امام جعفر الصادق*. This probably does not indicate any special reverence for the Imam such as is shown by the coin without royal name, which I have assigned to either Isma'il I or Tahmasp I, on the reverse.



سکه مهر علی را تا دم بر سعد جان  
گشت از فصل خدا محکوم فرمانبر جهان

Since on my soul I struck the stamp of Ali's\* love  
The world obeyed my rule by grace of God (above)

Sultan  
Husain

Sultan Husain uses two distichs, the second of which does not occur on coins in the Museum

گشت صاحب سکه از توفیق رب المشرق  
در جهان کلب امر المومنین سلطان حسن

Money he struck by the grace of the Lord of east and west the twain  
Everywhere dog of the Prince of the Faithful † shrine Sultan Husain

رد ز توفیق حق چهره\* در  
سکه سلطان حسن دس پرور

By grace of God upon a golden face he made  
His coin, Sultan Husain religion's aid

(Fraehn, Rec p 470)

Tahmasp II

Tahmasp II adopts the distich of 'Abbas II, merely substituting his own name, for his ordinary coinage, but on a single coin we find another distich of a wholly new turn. The two are—

گسستی سکه\* صاحبقرانی  
رد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

Throughout the world imperial coinage came,  
Struck by God's grace in Tahmasp's name

سکه رد طهماسب ثانی بر زر کامل عیار  
لا فتی الا علی لا سيف الا ذوالمقار

Tahmasp the Second struck on purest gold assayed  
No man but Ali and no sword but Ali's blade †

(Num Chron, 1884 p 266)

The second distich may be regarded as of medallion use, the only coin known which bears it being dated in

\* The Khalifa

† Ali R za nom dated here by the Khalifa Ali Ma'man

‡ Ali the Khalifa and his famous two-bladed sword Blade 1 / Zulfaf

Tabmásp's first year, and the intention being obviously a defiance of the Sunní Afgháns. The distich is remarkable as being the only one which presents two languages, the first line being in Persian, the second in Arabic. A complete Arabic distich does not occur. It must also be noted that here the Khalífa 'Alí the possessor of the famous two-bladed sword is intended, not 'Alí-Rizá. Notwithstanding, it is remarkable that in this reign the series of 'Alí-Rizá coins begins. Their distichs will be noticed later.

The distich of 'Abbás III. is simply a variation of those of 'Abbás II. and Tabmásp II. :

سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی در جهان  
ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صحبقران

Throughout the universe by grace divine a golden money came,  
Struck by God's shadow, a new emperor 'Abbás the third (by name)

A marginal note in the Favaid\* (Add. 16,698, f. 78) gives the distich of the seal of Sulṭán Ḥusain II. as follows :

Sulṭán  
Ḥusain II.

(و سجع مهر آنحضرت این فرد بود)

دارد زشاهمردان فرمان حکمرانی  
فرزند شاه طهماسب سلطان حسین ثانی

The king of men\* commanded, and the royal right has ta'en  
The son of Sháh Ṭahmásp, the second Sháh Sulṭán Ḥusain.

Nothing is said of a coin inscription, yet if 'Alí Merdán issued any coins for Sulṭán Ḥusain it is probable that he would have used this distich. The title of 'Alí, here again instead of 'Alí-Rizá, as 'King of heroes,' is, as Dr. Rieu agrees, very possibly a covert allusion to the name of the Bakhtiári chief 'Alí-Merdán, 'Alí the hero,' by whose order Sulṭán Ḥusain was set up.

Sulṭán Muḥammad's rupís, struck probably as patterns only, by Áka Muḥammad Khán, bore the following distich according to the Favaid :

Sulṭán  
Muḥammad,

بزر زد سکه از الطاف سرمد  
† شه والا کبر سلطان محمد

\* 'Alí the Khalífa.

† Add. 16,698, f. 148r, where كبر for كبر, which Dr. Rieu substitutes on account of the metre.

فرو رود برمس ماه و آفتاب میر  
ورشك سكه، محمود شاه عالمگیر

Below the earth sank down the moon and shining sun,  
Envyng the coin of Shāh Mahmūd world conquering one

Here the Afghān prince takes the titles Jehāngir and 'Ālamgir, which had both become personal to Indian Sultāns. The second distich is evidently modelled on that of Aurangzib 'Ālamgir, which runs thus, on the gold,

در جهان سكه زد جو مهر مسر  
شاه اورنگ رب عالمگیر

Through all the world he struck his sun like coin of gold in ore  
Shah Aurangzib (throne ornament\*) of earth the conqueror  
while on the silver مدر takes the place of مهر

Ashraf.

The three distichs of Ashraf are wholly exceptional

باشرفی اثر نام آفتاب رسد  
شرف رسكه اشرف بر آفتاب رسد

Up on the Ashrafī† was wrought the magic of his grace's name,  
Nobility from Ashraf's coin upon the sun there came

دست زد بر حلاله اشرف شاه  
بود تعسر سكه داد گناه

Ashraf laid hold on myesty with might  
Let his coin's legend read 'Requited be unright'

رالطاف شاه اشرف حق شعار  
بر سر نقش شد سكه چار بار

By grace of Ashraf Shāh, who keeps the right,  
The gold of the four friends‡ now sees the light

The first is the only case in which the name of the coin here, as already shown, of much older date, is connected with that of the reigning sovereign, the second, with its strange allusion to punishment of crime, stands quite alone, and I am at a loss to explain it, while the third, boldly substi

\* Translation of Aurangzib

† One would be inclined to suggest the English 'noble'

‡ The four 'orthodox' Khālifas

tuting the 'Four Companions,' Abn-Bekr, 'Omār, 'Osmān, and 'Alī, for the twelve Imams, is the strongest instance of Sunni profession on the Persian coinage. The coins published in the body of the Catalogue (nos 203, 204, p 68) present no trace of the names of the Four Companions, but a coin of Mahmūd since acquired (Suppl no 197a, p 273) shows an obverse margin with the series of names in question as on some Sunni coins.

Nādir Shāh's two distichs seem wholly original, and mark, as already noticed, his claim to imperial power. They are—

Efāl 'rīs  
Nādir

سکه بر زر کرد نام سلطنت را در جهان  
نادر ایران رمی و خسرو گنتی ستان

By gold in all the earth his kingship shall be famed  
Phoenix\* of Persia a land, world conqueror, sovereign named

هست سلطان بر سلاطین جهان  
شاه شاهان نادر صاحبعراں  
Over Sultans of earth is Sultān,  
Nādir, Shāh of Shāh\* Šahīdī erān †

'Alī or 'Ādil Shāh's distich may belong to the 'Alī Rīza series, though in the name of 'Alī no doubt it refers to the Shīh's name as 'Alī as already said (p lxx), we cannot decide whether the primary reference is to Shīh or Imām

'Ādī Shāh

گشت راجع حکم لم برلی  
سکه سلطنت سام علی

Decreed of Him who ceases not a currency there came  
The coinage of the sovereignty sent forth in 'Alī's ‡ name

Ibrāhīm reverts to a distich in the old Safavī style

Ibrāī fm.

سکه صاحبقرانی رد ستوفیق اله  
همچو خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه

By grace divine I struck a coinage of imperial worth  
Shāh Ibrāī fm (It is gold) and I le illumine, the earth

\* Nādir

† Retained for the exigency of rhyme.

‡ 'Alī Shāh and 'Ādī Shāh

Aka Muhammad  
 بروز و سیر نا شان باشد  
 سکه\* صاحب الزمان باشد

While stamp shall be on gold and silver ore  
 The coinage of the Ages Master shall endure

It will be observed that no name of any ruler appears, except Azad's throughout the series

The idea of the comparison of gold and silver money to the sun and moon seems to begin on the coinage of Aurangzib already cited, in which the symbolism of the sun occurs on the gold money, that of the moon (full moon) on the silver\*. The idea of Kerim Khan's distich, in which sun and moon gold and silver are in apposition, on both gold and silver money, occurs first in the distichs of Jehandar Shah, as follows,

در افای رد سکه بر مهر و ماه  
 ابوالتح عاری جهاندار شاه

Through all the earth he struck his stamp upon the moon and sun  
 Jehandar Shah the champion of the faith, victorious one

This is varied by Ferrukhsiyar substitutes 'gold and silver' for sun and moon, thus,

سکه رد از فصل حق بر سیر و زر  
 پادشاه بحر و بر فرج سیر

By grace of God he struck his coin of gold and silver ore  
 The emperor Ferrukhsiyar the lord of sea and shore

\* The lines on the two hundred mohur piece of Shâh Jehan handle the idea differently. The golden face of the coin is to illumine the world as the moon is illumined by the sun's ray

سکه بر مهر دوسد مهری رد از لطف ابد  
 مانی صاحب قرآن ماه جهان دین ماه  
 روی زر نادا زین سکه اس عالم مرور  
 ماسود از بر تو حورید روی روی ماه

(From a cast in the Marsden Collection)

# GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SAFAVIS

## JUNAJID

Haider

I Isma'il I

II Tahmasp I

IV Muhammad Khudabanda

Hamza

V Abbās I

Safī Mirza

VI Safī I

VII Abbās II

VIII Safī (II) Solaiman I

IX Sultan Husain Dau'

X Tahmasp II

Mustafa

XI 'Abbās III Sultan Husain II

Sultan Muhammad Mirza

Haider

XIII Isma'il II

Shah Shuja'

Dau' = Zubenda' = Isa Khan

Dau' = Jehan binu

Dau' Izzat sharif = Abdallah

Shehr binu = Muhammad Daud

Dau' = Raza Kuli

Mustafa

XIII Isma'il (III) IV Shah Rukh

Sultan Muhammad Mirza

Abu I Kasim

Sayyid Ahmad

XII Muhammad Sulaiman II

## ERRATA

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- P 19, l 1, for *Mohammad* read *Muhammad*  
 „ 25, ll 8, 11, 12, for *است* read *هست* (۶)  
 „ 30, l 2, for 1666 read 1667  
 „ 67, „ 14, 25, *dele* (die of 1137)  
 „ 86, „ 4, for “with name of” read “with allusion to”  
 „ 91, „ 4, for 1750 read 1719  
 „ 98, „ 7, transpose lines of distich  
 „ „ 4 from foot, for *سه* read *شه*  
 „ 109, „ 15 „ *با امی* „ *با من*  
 „ 122, „ 9 „ *الامام* „ *الامان*  
 „ „ 13 „ *امام of م* „ *امان of ن*  
 „ 132 „ 2 „ *Tat h* „ *Fet h*  
 „ 140, „ 1 „ *Jaʿfar* „ *Jaʿfar*  
 „ 153, last line, insert PL XIII  
 „ 177, l 4, for *اسیا* read *اسيا*  
 „ 190, „ 12, *dele* PL XV  
 „ 205, „ 2, for *Arʾ 1 kuds* read *Arʾ 1 akds*  
 „ „ 10, „ *ارض قدس* „ *ارض (۱) قدس*  
 „ 232, „ 7 from foot, for *sun* read *sun, riyed*  
 „ 266 „ 13, insert PL I  
 „ 322, „ 3, transfer distich to p 319, line 15  
 PL XII, title, for *Tat-h* read *Fet h*  
 „ „ *Taaʿfar* „ *Jaʿfar*

# SAFAVIS.

## I.—ISMA'ĪL I.

A.H. 907—930=A.D. 1502—1521.

GOLD.

1

Herát, 916.

Obverse Area, within sixfoil,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله  
عليه و آله

Margin, in cartouches,

حسن | حسين | [ح] [د] | موسى | علي | محمد |  
[علي] [علي] | حسن | محمد |

Reverse, السلطان العا [د] ل  
الكامل الساجد السو [د] ل ابو  
[ا] لمظفر شاه اسمعيل بهادر خان خلد  
الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه و . . . .

| خمر ۱ هر ۱ ۴ اة

[ب]



6

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar, but می instead of عے.

Al 9, Wt 70.3

7

Sulṭāniya, date obliterated.

Obv Area similar to (6)

Margin, in segments,

محمد | حفر سی علی | حسن علی | محمد

Rev. Area, similar to (1) but ending

الصفوی خلد الله تعالى  
سلطانہ سلطانہ .

Al 93, Wt 63.3

8

Tabriz, date obliterated.

Obv Area in circle, لا اله الا الله محمد

علی و الله  
[رسو]

Margin, in six cartouches,

| | [مو] سے علی | محمد علی | |

Rev.

[السلطان العادل]

الکامل الہاد الوالی ابوالمظفر شاہ

اسہادر خان خلد الله . . .  
سمعیل الصفوی

سلطانہ تبریز

Al 9, Wt 67.3

## 9

Merv, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, in circle, لا اله الا الله  
 محمد ل  
 ل الله على الله  
 رسو و

Margin, in six cartouches,

| ..... | على محمد | موسى | على محمد |  
 حسن | محمد على

Rev. similar to (8), differently arranged, and last line

و سلطانه ضرب مرو

PL. I. Al. 9, Wt. 70.7

## 10

Merv, [9½]5.

Obv. Area, in square formed by على

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد ل اوله  
 رسو على ل

Margin, in segments,

| حسن على | محمد على | جعفر | موسى محمد على | حسن محمد على

Rev.

السلطان العادل

اسماعيل شاه بهادر خان

الصفوح خلد ملكه مر [و]

(Second line in a border.)

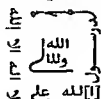
PL. I. Al. 8, Wt. 47.7



16

Mint obliterated, 929.

Obv. Area, within square, in square Koofee,



Margin, in segments, [م]وسى alone legible.

Rev., within quatrefoil, شاه



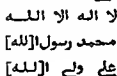
Margin obscure.

Br. 6, Wt. 30.2

17

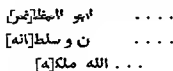
Amul, fifth year? (A.H. 911.)

Obv. Area, within square formed by على in margin,



Margin, | [على] | [على] | حسن محمد على | محمد على

Rev. [السلطان] [ن] العادل



In centre, within sixfoil, سنة



Br. 7, Wt. 53.1

C

## II.—TAHMÁSP I.

А Н 930—984 = А Д 1521—1576

**GOLD**

19

Mint and date obliterated

### Counterstruck \*

Obv Area, within square.

[لا إله إلا الله

محمد رسول

لله ولے

علم [الفه]

Margin, |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |

Rev

[۱] امل الیهادی الو

[المط]مر [شا]ه

بہا[د]و

Counterstruck on rev , with quatrefoil enclosing

شاه

طہماس

صور ل

ع

A 2 Wt 59 E

\* An earlier coin of Tahmásp or a vassal reissued

## SILVER.

20

Hamadin, 938.

- Obv. Area, within square formed by **على** repeated,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد رسول الله  
 على ولي الله

Margin, **محمد** **على** | **جعفر** **على** | **موسى** **على** | **علي** **على** | **علي** **على**

Rev. Area, السلطان العادل الهادي  
 خان .....  
 [المطهر] بهادر  
 ..... خلد الله .....  
 .....

Centre, within ornamental border,

شاه طهماسب  
 همدان  
 ضرب

(Letters, &c., interlaced. **طهماسب** written **طهماسب**; **ط** united to **ا**, and **ا** to **ل** of **همدان**, which is affixed to **ط**.)

24a

Resht, date obliterated

Obv Area, within quatrefoil border,

الله  
 لا اله الا محمد  
 على  
 رسول الله  
 ولي الله

Margin, in cartouches,

ح على | محمد حسن على | موسى جعفر على |  
 م[محمد على]

Rev Area

[السلاطان] العادل الكامل  
 [الاهلي] رشت  
 [الوالي] المطهر

In centre, within quatrefoil border, terminating in interlaced ornament on either side,

سب  
 د  
 طهبا شاه بهار  
 ب  
 صر

AL SO WL SO

25

Kum, date obliterated

Obv Area arranged in mill sul pattern, formed of على repeated,  
 ' the ع making a rosette in centre,

محمد حسن على | موسى جعفر على | محمد على |  
 محمد حسن على

Margin, in cartouches,

على ولي الله | نصر من [الله]

Rev.      [الكامل اله[اد]] .....  
                  [ابو المظفر بهادر  
                  الله  
                  ه [خ]لد ملكه .....  
                  و

Centre, within quatrefoil,

س  
 طه  
 شا قوم (sic)  
 ضرب

Bl 75, Wt 60·8

26

Herát, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within lozenge formed by علي repeated,

الله  
لا اله الا محمد  
 رسول الله  
علي  
 و

Margin, محمد [مو] | سي محمد | علي | علي | علي | علي

Rev.      [السلطان] العادل  
                  [الكا]مل الهادي ابو المظفر  
                  [طه] [اسب شاه بهادر خان  
                  ... الله تعالى ... و سلطانه  
                  ... و (?) ...

In centre, within ornamental border,

هراة  
 ضرب

Pl. I. Bl 75, Wt 41·1

D



27b

Sari, date obliterated

Obv, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله [على ولي الله]

In centre, within fleur de-lis border,

ی  
رسا  
صرب

Rev, in centre,

محمد  
سلطان

Around, خداييده ناد\* علام على [ابى طالب عليه السلام]

Pl. 73 Wt. 28

27c

Similar

Obv, لا اله الا الله محمد [رسول الله على ولي الله]

In centre, as (27b),

ی  
رسا  
صرب

Rev, in centre,

محمد  
سلطان

Around, خداييده ناد\* غلام على [ابى طالب عليه السلام]

Pl. I Pl. 7 Wt. 27.3

\* ناد is probably the beginning of نادر, the rest being indicated by the lines surrounding the central inscription

## V.—'ABBÁS I.

A.H. 996—1038=A.D. 1587—1629.

GOLD.

28

Isfahán, 997.

Obv. Area, in circle,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 الله  
 رسول  
 على  
 ولي الله

Margin, in cartouches,

..... | .....  
 | ..... |  
 | ..... |

Rev. Area, in ornamental border,

ن  
 اصفها  
 ضرب

Margin,

..... | .....  
 ... المظفر عباس شاه خلد .... نه و

Huwaiza, date obliterated

Similar :

but obv. margin,     |     |     |     عَلَى حَبِيبِ عَلَى حَبِيبِ

A 9, W: 501

## VI.—ŞAFĪ (I.)

A II 1038—1052=A D. 1629—1642

## SILVER.

34

Eriván, 1038.

Obv.

[الله]

[لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اَعْل][مُحَمَّدَ رَسُوْلَ اَللّٰهِ]

[ا]الله

Rev.

.....

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِضَرَّ اِيْرُوْل<sup>را</sup>

ب

31a

Iṣfahān, 1039.

Obv.

لله

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله  
 و  
 [الله]

Rev.

ارحان شاه  
[ا]ست صفی  
 [غ]لام صفیان<sup>۳۱</sup>  
 ب

Rev. inscription reads شاه از حان غلام صفی است or  
 شاه است ارحان غلام صفی

Pl. II. 25. 33, 34 113 3

35

Iṣfahān, 103[?].

Obv.

[الله]  
 لا اله الا [ا]  
 محمد  
[رسول الله]  
 [و]الى الله

Rev.

یت  
 [ن]د[د] شاه ولا  
صفی  
 [ا]صفیان<sup>۳۲</sup>  
 ۱.۳

...

Pl. II. 25. 34 113 3

12

Mint obliterated, 1072

Similar to (36), date ۱۰۷۲

Pierced R 111, Wt. 121.2

43

Mint obliterated, 1073

Similar to (36), date ۱۰۷۳

R 105, Wt. 139.4

44

Erivan, 1075

Similar to (36), date ۱۰۷۵; rev ends ایروان

[X O C] R 105 Wt. 128.4

45

Tiflis, 107x.

Similar to (36), date ۱۰۷, rev. ends صرب تعلیس.

R 12, Wt. 140.4

16

Tiflis, date obliterated.

Similar to (36), but order of rev changed in details, and تعلیس.

R 12, Wt. 139.7

47

Tabriz, date obliterated.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على الله

ولى

الهم صل على النبى والولى والتول والسطين  
 والسجاد والسافر والصادق والكاسم والرضا والتقى والحق  
 والراكى [واللهمهدى]

Rev.

بگیتی انکه اکتون سکه زد صاحبقران  
ز توفیق خدا کلب علی عباس ثانی

ضو [تب] و [ز] زر

Pl. II. Al 10, Wt 560.0

48

IIuwaiza, 1051.

Olv. Area,

[ا] لله  
علی و

Margin,

رسول الله . . . . .

Rev.

. . . . .  
لا . . . . .  
[ض] و عباس

In centre,

[ز] و [ه]  
هو

[Rev. inscr. should read بهنده شاه ولایت عباس ضرب حویزه]

Al 75, Wt. 41.5

49

IIuwaiza, 1072?

Similar; but rev. centre, [ز] و

هو  
[ز] و

Al 75, Wt. 41.0

73

Ganja, 1103

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi, and

۱۱۰۳  
گجه

AB 17, Wt 115

74

Isfahán, 1104.

Obv as (68)

Rev Area, within border formed by two cartouches, as (68), but  
above,

۱۱۴  
سه

Margin in cartouches, as (68).

AB 1 65, Wt 235 1

71a

Ganja, 1105.

Obv. similar to (50)

Rev similar to (62), ۱۱۰۵  
گجه

AB 65, Wt 114 7

75

Kazvin, 10xx.

Similar to (53), but rev ends

۱۰  
قروین .

Twice pierced AB 45, Wt 10 4

76

Mint obliterated, 10xx.

Similar to (55), date ۱۰

AB 5, Wt 11 6

77

Huwaiza, 1084.

Obv. لا اله الا الله [محمد رسول الله]

In centre, الله

على و

Rev. [منده شاه ولايت سليم] ان ضر

In centre, يزه

حو

١٠٨٤

ب

*Pierced* *Al* 8, *Wt* 45.6

78

1084 (1084).

*Pierced*, *Al* 70, *Wt* 50.0

79

1085 (1085).

Obv. لا اله الا الله (sic) الح

*Pt. III.* *Al* 75, *Wt* 53.1

80

1085 ( 80).

*Pierced*, *Al* 75, *Wt* 49

81

1085.

Rev. centre, يزه

حو

١٠٨٥

ب

*Pierced* *Al* 75, *Wt* 49.1



## SILVER.

89

Tiflis, 1107.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
رسول الله على  
 ولي الله

Margin similar to (88)

Rev.

گشت صاحب سکه ار توفیق ر  
المشرقین در جهان امیر المومنین  
سلطان حسین  
 ۱۱۰۷  
صر تفلیس

M 135, Wt. 131.5

90

Tabriz? 1110.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله ولى الله

Margin similar to (85).

Rev.

صاحب مکہ از  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 توفیق المشرقین  
 1110.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 [د]ر جهان امیر المومنین  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 [سل]طان حسین  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 [خر] [تو]یز (?)

R. 65, Wt. 112.6

90a

Ganja, 1110.

Similar, but گنجہ

R. 1, Wt. 114.2

91

Mint obliterated, 1110.

Similar to (90).

Pierced. R. 65, Wt. 28.5

92

Mint obliterated, 1112.

Similar to (90), date 1112.

Pierced R. 7, Wt. 117.7

98

Isfahán 1123

Obv similar to (88)

Rev

شاه ولا

\_\_\_\_\_

پده ن حسن

\_\_\_\_\_

صر اصغرا

1123

[100] AR 17 Wt. 4013

99

Same (same die)

Pl. 13 AR 165 Wt. 261

100

Mesh hed, 1124

Similar to (88), date 1123, and خر مشد

AR 1 Wt. 83

101

Eriván, 1125

Obv area similar to (88), no margin

Rev

شاه ولا

\_\_\_\_\_

1125

پده حسن ن

\_\_\_\_\_

صر اروا

Pie ced AR 6 Wt. 217

102

Isfahān 1127

Obv

لا اله الا الله محمد علم

رسول الله ولي الله

Rev

١٢٧ شاه ولایت

سده ن حسن

صربا

اصفا

MS. I. N. 10. 120 B

103

Similar 1127

MS. V. N. 15. 121 B

104

Same mint and date

Obv

الله

لا اله الا ا

محمد

[ر]بی [لا]ه علی ولی الله

Rev

شاه ولا

سربا

١١٢٧  
سده حسن ن

صربا

صفا [سربا]

MS. I. N. 10. 122 B

105

Isfahán, date wanting

Similar to (104)

Al 3 Wt 11.5

105a

Eriván, 1127

Similar to 102, obv varied, *irv* rev ends

سده حسن اروان  
 صر

Al 1 × 7 Wt 133.5

106

Isfahan, 1129

Obv area similar to (88) no margin

Rev

شاه ولا  
 سده حسن اصفهان  
 صر

1129

Al 1 Wt 8.1

107

Tabriz, 1129

Obv area, within ornamental oblong, similar to (102)

Margin similar to (88)

Rev

حسن  
 شاه ست  
 سده  
 صر ولا

In centre, within ornamental oblong,

و تبریز  
 1129

السلطان بن السلطان و الحاقان بن الحاقان حلد  
 الله ملكه و سلطانه

Al 11 × 7 Wt 131.5

108

Similar, but

Rev. centre,

۱۱۲۱  
تمويز

Pl. V.  $\text{AR } 103 \times 75$ , Wt 131.2

109

Işfahân, 1130.

Similar to (106),

ض. ۱۱۳۰

Pierced  $\text{AR } 105$ , Wt 67.7

110

Similar, but rev.,

شاه ولا  
يحيى  
۱۱۳۰  
بنده ن حسين  
ض. ۱۱۳۰  
صفا

Pierced  $\text{AR } 105$ , Wt 76.1

110a

Similar; but rev.,

ن  
ض. ۱۱۳۰  
صفا

$\text{AR } 105$ , Wt 83.2

111

Tabriz, 1130

Similar to (106), but تمويز and ۱۱۳۰.

Pierced  $\text{AR } 105$ , Wt 78.9

## 111a

Similar to (111) rev same die

Pl. 1, Wt. 83.5

## 112

Tiflis, 1130

Similar to (106), but تفلیس and صر.

Pierced Pl. 95 Wt. 71.8

## 112a

Similar

Pl. 9 Wt. 62.8

## 113

Kazvin, 1130

Similar, but قزوین.

Pierced Pl. 1, Wt. 82.8

## 114

Kashan, 1130.

Obv similar to (106)

Rev

شاه ولا

پیما

بدن حسن

ضرب

کاشا

Pl. 105, Wt. 83.3

## 114a

Similar.

Twice pierced Pl. 1 Wt. 75.7

115

Mesh-hed, 1130 (?)

Obv. similar to (106), order of letters varied.

Rev.

ع  
 ۱۱۳  
 استان حسین  
 کلب  
 ضر مشهد  
 ب

(The order is حسین کلب استان علی)

*Twice pierced* Pl. V. Al 93, Wl. 80 8

116

Nakhehuván, 1130.

Obv. similar to (106).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 بیت  
 بنده حسین ن  
 ب  
 ۱۱۳۰ ضر نخدوا

Al 1\*, Wl. 827

116a

Similar.

*Pierced* Al 9, Wl. 77 9

117

Isfahán, 1131.

Obv. similar to (98).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 بیت  
 بنده حسین ضر اصفهان  
 ب  
 ۱۱۳۱

Al 11, Wl. 821



128

Kazvín, 1132.

Obv. as (88).

Rev, within ornamental octagonal border, similar to (113): ۱۱۳۲

(LOC) Al 1, Wt 63.9

129

Iṣfahán, 1133

Obv as (88).

Rev

شاه ولا

—

۱۱۳۳  
بندون حسین

—

ضر  
اصفها

Pierced Al 103, Wt. 67.1

130

Similar, but ۱۱۳۳ حسین

Al 1, Wt 69.8

131

Tabríz, 1133.

Similar to (88), but ۱۱۳۳ and

—

ضر تبریز

IL V Al 1, Wt 83.2

131a

Similar to (111): ۱۱۳۳

Pierced Al 9, Wt 77.6

132

Tiflis, 1133.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev., within ornamental border,

شاه ولا  
 ی  
 [بنده] حسین  
 ۱۱۳۳  
 صرتہ [لیس]

With two rings, and pierced. *Æ* 85, Wt. 83.0

133

Nakhchuván, 1133.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 ی  
 بنده حسین  
 ۱۱۳۳  
 ضررخوان

Pierced. *Æ* 85, Wt. 82.0

134

Tabriz, 1134.

Similar; but rev., within ornamental border,

تبریز and ۱۱۳۴

Pl. V. *Æ* 114, Wt. 83.1

135—138

Similar; varied in ornaments.

*Æ* 93, Wt. 83*Æ* 1, Wt. 83.3Pierced. *Æ* 95, Wt. 81.2(1001) Pierced. *Æ* 95, Wt. 83.4

139

Similar to (135), but Tenth Imám علی omitted

(LOC) Pierced R 1, Wt 81.3

140

Similar to (134), but rev border not ornamental

Twice pierced R 7, Wt 40.9

141

Tiflis, 1134

Similar to (134), but

س

تعلیس

صر

R 1, Wt 82.4

142

Tabriz, 1135

Similar to (134): 1135

Twice pierced R 11, Wt 79

143

Tiflis, date wanting.

Similar to (112)

Pierced and ringed R 6, Wt 23.2

144

Mint and date wanting

Obv. similar to (90).

Rev

[صا] حب سكه [ار] تو [و] یق [رب]

[گش]

[الم] شر [قب] ن [د]ر حهان امیر المومنین

[کل]

[سلطان] حسین

. . . . .

R 65, Wt. 28.3

## X.—TAHMÁSP II.

A.H. 1135—1144 = A.D. 1722—1731.

## DISTICH.

بگیتی مکه صاحبقرانی  
زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

## GOLD.

145

Kāzvin, 1134.\*

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev.

بگیتی مکه صاحبقرانیزد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

ضرب قزوین ۱۱۳۴

Pierced. N° 85, Wt 49.1

146

Tabriz, 1136

Obv. area similar to (145)

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد  
على حسن محمد

Rev. similar to (145) :

ضرب تبریز ۱۱۳۶

Pl. V N° 8, Wt 53.4

147

Isfáhan, 1142.

Similar to (145), but mint and date

۱۱۴۲  
صوب صفهان

N° 9, Wt. 83.6

148

Similar

Rev. ۱۱۴۲  
صوب صفهان

N° 95, Wt. 82.7

## SILVER.

149

Tabriz, 1131.\*

Similar to (147), ۱۱۳۴ تبریز

Pl. V. Al 1, Wt. 82.4

150

Tabriz, 1135.

Similar to (146), ۱۱۳۵ تبریز

Pierced Al 1.05, Wt. 80.5

151—155

Similar, varied in points.

(Rev same die as 150) Al 1, Wt. 79.1

Al 1, Wt. 82.8

(Rev same die as 152) Pierced Al 1.05, Wt. 82.6

Pierced [IOC] Al 1.15, Wt. 82.7

Al 85, Wt. 82.1

\* See Introduction, § Chronology

156

Similar to (150), ۱۱۳۵

Al 100, Wt. 83

157

Similar to (150).

*Twice pierced*, [LOC] Al 8, Wt. 37.5

158

Similar.

*Pierced*, Al 7, Wt. 19.6

159

Kazvin, 1135.

Similar to (150), ۱۱۳۵  
قزوین*Pierced and ringed*, Al 1, Wt. 89.2

160

Tabriz, 1136.

Similar, ۱۱۳۶ تبریز

Al 1, Wt. 82.9

161, 162

Similar; varied in points.

*Pierced*, Al 105, Wt. 82.3*Ringed*, Al 11, Wt. 86.5

163, 164

Similar; ۱۱۳۷ قزوین; varied in points.

Al 1, Wt. 84.9

*Ringed*, Al 103, Wt. 86

165

Tabriz, 1137.

Similar to (160), but nbr. marg موع for موع; rev. ۳۷

Al 9, Wt. 52.1

177

Similar to (176), but <sup>۱۱ ۴۲</sup>صهاں

R 163 Wt 9038

178

Similar to (176), but <sup>۱۱ ۴۲</sup>صرب صهاں

Perced R 11 Wt 81

179

Obv

لا اله الا الله علممحمد رسول الله لو

الله

Rev as (176), but <sup>۱۱ ۴۲</sup>صهاں

R 11 Wt 790

180

Similar, but <sup>۱۱ ۴۲</sup>صهاں

R 105 Wt 836

181

Mazindaran, 1142

Similar to (150), but rev

<sup>۱۱۴</sup>مارندران

R 83 Wt 879

182

Tabriz, 1143

Similar to (150), but obv within ornamented looped square,  
no margin, and rev

تبریز ۱۱۴۳

R 9 Wt 965

183

Tabriz, 1144.

Obv. similar to (150); rev. similar to (182), 1144

R. 9, Wt. 27.2

*With name of Imám 'Alí er-Rizá.*

## DISTICH.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا  
نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

## SILVER.

184

Mázendarán, 1143.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله علی و

لی الله

Margin, علی حسن حسین علی محمد جعفر موسی علی

محمد علی حسن محمد

Rev.

از خراسان سکه بر زر

ش

بتوفیق خدا نصرت و امداد

شاه دین علی موسی رضا

ضر

[ضر] مازندران



## AFGHÁNS.

## I.—MAHMÚD.

A H 1135—1137=A D 1722—1725

## DISTICHS.

سکه رد ار مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب  
 شاه محمود جهانگیر سیادت استتاب  
 سرو رود بر زمین ماه و آفتاب مسر  
 در رشك سکه' محمود شاه عالمگیر

## SILVER

193

Isfahan, 1135

Obv

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله  
 ۱۱۳۵

Rev

سکه رد

ب

ار مشرق ایران چو قرص افتاب

۱۱۳۵

شاه محمود جهانگیر سیادت استتاب

صراصفهان

[ب]



## II.—ASHRAF.

A H 1137—1112=A D 1725—1729

## DISTICHS

شرفی اثر نام آنحاب رسد  
 شرف رسکه\* اشرف بر آفتاب رسد  
 دست رد بر حلاله اشرف شاه  
 بود تعمسور سکه داد گناه  
 والطف شاه اشرف حق شعار  
 سر نقش شد سکه\* چاربار

## G O L D

198

Isfahān, 1137

Obv

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله  
 ۱۱۳۷  
 (\*محمد)

Rev

شرفی اثر نام  
 انجا رسد شرف  
 زبکه اشرف بر آفتاب رسد  
 صر صفهان  
 ۱

Pl VI N 8 Wt 53.2

199

Isfahān, 1140.

Similar to (193), but 114

N<sup>o</sup> 2, Wt 53.6

## SILVER.

200

Isfahān, 1140.

Obv.

زد بر حلاۃ  
 دست  
 بود تعبیر سکه  
 گناه داد  
 ف  
 ۱۱ ۴۰  
 اشر شاه

Rev. (die of 1137)

جلوس  
 میمنت  
 مانوس در دار  
 السلطنة  
 ۱۱۳۷  
 اصفهان

Fuerst. II (base) 93, Wt. 64.7

201

Isfahān, 1141.

Similar, but obv.

ف  
 اشر شاه  
 ۱ ۱۴۱

Rev. (die of 1137)

اصفهان  
 ۱۱ ۴۷

Fl. 51. Al 103, Wt 70.4

202

Isfahan, 1142

Similar, but obv

ف

اشر شاه  
1142

Rev. (die of 1137) similar to (200), but اصعان

The obverse of AL 95 Wt 65.5

203

Isfahan, date obliterated

Obv

لا اله الا الله

محمد

در [س] اول ال [4]

Rev

[حق شعار]

ف

در [ا] لطا شاه اشر

ف

در [د] در [ن] ش شد سکه چاربار

ف

صر صعان

[س]

Perced PL VI AL 1 Wt 67.5

204

Mint and date obliterated

Obv similar

Rev

رالطا

ف

شاه اشر حق شعار

ف

در [د] در [ن] ش شد سکه چار [تا]

ف

[صو]

R nged PL VI AL 1 Wt 68.0

## S A F A V I S.

## XI.—'ABBÁS III.

A.H. 1144—1149=A.D. 1731—1736

## DISTICH.

سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی در جهان  
 ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صاحبقران

GOLD

205

Isfahán, 1145.

Obv Area,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله على و  
 لى الله

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على  
 محمد على حسن محمد

Rev.

سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی  
 در جهان ظل حق عباس ثا  
 ثانی صاحبقران  
 صر صفهان

Pl. VI A' J. Wt. 52.9

206

Similar, but صاحبقران<sup>o</sup>  
 11<sup>2</sup>

N 3, Wt. 37.5

## EFSHÁRIS.

## I.—NÁDIR.

A H 1148—1160=A D. 1736—1747

## DISTICHS

سکه بر زر کرد نام سلطنت را در جهان  
 صادر ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان  
 هست سلطان بر سلاطین جهان  
 شاه شاهان صادر صاحبقران

## MOTTO

(Chronogram)

الحیر فیما وقع

## G O L D.

214

Shíráz, 1150

Obv.

بسر زر کرد نام که  
 را در جهان صادر  
 سلطنت  
 ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان  
 سر شیراز ۱۱۵۰

Rev.

مانوس الحیر فیما وقع  
 میمنه  
 تاریخ حلوس  
 ۱ ۴۸

215.

Lahôr, 1151.

Obv.

نادر  
السلطان  
ن

Rev.

[1] لله  
جلد ملكه  
دار السلطنة لاهور  
—————

صر 1101

*Ringed Pl. VII N 11, Wt 308*

216

Isfahân, 1152.

Obv.

شاهان نادر صاحبقران  
سلطان بوسلاطين جهان  
—————

Rev.

صعبان  
دار السلطنة  
1102  
صر

*N 7, Wt 523*

217

Isfahân, 1153.

Similar, 1103

*N 9, Wt 1532*

218

Similar, varied in ornaments.

*Pl. VII N 9, Wt 1702*

L



227

Shíráz, 1150.

Similar to (226); شیراز

  
 ۱۱۵۰ صر

[I 9 C] R 7 Wt. 106.3

228

Kandahár, 1150.

Similar, قندهار

R 11, Wt. 350.8

229

Similar; but ۱۱۵ (very fine work)

Pl. VII R 9, Wt. 104.8


230

Similar to (228) (ordinary work).

R 9, Wt. 105.7

231

Mesh-bed, 1150

  
 Obv. similar to (221) ۱۱۵۰ ضر مشبد

Rev. similar to (223).

[I 9 C] R 1, Wt. 80.5

232

Obv. as (214), مشبد but no date.

Rev. in eightfold border, as (214), but حلوس

 ۱۵  
 R 3, Wt. 70.6

233

Similar; varied in points.

R 1, Wt. 70.8

234

Similar to (224); مشهد

At '8, Wt. 107.3

235

Similar, varied in points.

At '75, Wt. 101.4

236

Isfahān, 1151.

Similar to (224); ن of السلطان and اصفهان in form of ر ;

ضرا  
1151

At 7, Wt. 100

237, 238

Similar, both varied in points.

[I.O.C.] At '7, Wt. 106.2

[I.O.C.] At '63, Wt. 108.7

239, 240

Similar to (236), but ضرا 1151; both varied in points.

[I.O.C.] At '63, Wt. 107.9

At '63, Wt. 107

241

Tabriz, 1151.

Similar to (224); but obv. within border of many foils, and

rev. الله  
ملکه تبریز  
1151  
ضر

(ر and ر in Tabriz in form of د).

At '73, Wt. 107.7

252

Sháhjehánábád (Dehli), 1152

Obv. similar to (250)

Rev

الله ملكه

شاه جهان آباد<sup>1152</sup>

صرب

دار الخلافة

Pl VII Al 8, Wt 175.7

253

Isfahán, 1153

Similar to (217)

Al 1 Wt 177.9

254

Tabriz, 1153

Obv similar

Rev

دار السلطنة

صرب تبریز<sup>1153</sup>

—

Al 9, Wt 170.5

255

Same mint and date

Obv similar to (250)

Rev similar to (254)

Al 9 Wt 179

256

Same mint and date

Obv similar to (255)

Rev

تور  
دار السلطنة  
١١٥٣  
صرب

[I O C.]  $\mathcal{R}$  9, Wt 175.3

257

Mesh hed, 1153

Obv similar to (216), at base, 11٥٣

Rev

مقدس  
—  
صر مشهود

 $\mathcal{R}$  95, Wt 177.8

258

Tabriz, 1154

Similar to (251), but rev, date at base, 11٥٣

 $\mathcal{R}$  1, Wt 178.5

259

Same mint and date.

Similar to (254), but date 11٥٣

 $\mathcal{R}$  55, Wt. 17.9

260

Ganja, 1154

Obv similar

Rev

صر گنجه  
—  
11٥٣

P. erect  $\mathcal{R}$  53, Wt. 17.

272

Peshāwar, date wanting.

Obv. similar to (250)

Rev.

خلد الله ملكه  
 ضرب  
 پشاور

Pl. VII. R. 0, Wt 173.5

## COPPER.

273

Blukkur, 1156.

Obv.

نادر شاه  
 ملوس

Rev.

سکر  
 ۱۱۵۶  
 ضرب

N. 85

274

Similar.

N. 85

274a

1158

Similar, 1158

N. 8

## ŞAFĀVIS.

S Á M.

PRETENDER

A.H. 1160=A.D. 1747. .

SILVER.

275

Tabriz, 1160

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

لله [ر]سول ا على ولى الله

Rev.

بنده شاه ولا

يستم

سام سلط حسين

بن ن ضرترين

Pl VIII. Dz 9 x 35, Wt 88.8

276

Same mint and date.

Similar; but obv. لله [ر]سول ا على ولى الله

Pl IX x 35, Wt. 79.4

284

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv. similar to (277)

Rev.

بحکم لم یو سکھ ہام

سلطنت

رایح لی علی<sup>۱۱۶۱</sup>

گشت

ص مشہد

[IOC] *Pierced* R 95, Wt 69.7

285

Herát, 116r

Obv. as (277).

Rev.

[را] یح بحکم لم یزلی

گشت

[سک] ۴ ہنام علی

سلطنت

[ص] ہرات

[ب] ۱۱۶

(as on (277) لم یزلی)

R 9, Wt. 62.2

~~~~~

# III.—IBRĀHĪM.

A.H. 1161—1162=A.D. 1748—1749.

## DISTICH.

سکه صاحبقرانی زد ستوفیق اله  
همچو خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه

• SILVER.

286

Tiflis, 1162.

Obv. سکه صاحبقران زد ستوفیق [اله] ان  
[همچو] خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه

Rev. ۱۱۶۲  
تغلیس  
ضرب  
س

JR 102, Wt 219.5

287

Same mint and date.

Obv. اسرا  
هم  
[سلطان]

Rev. as (286).

Pl. VIII Ringed JR 6, Wt. 17.5

288

Kazvin, 1163.

Obv. as (286), differently arranged

Rev within wavy border,

دار السلطنة

س

صرف درویش ۱۱۶۳

(۲ in date for ۳)

Pl. VIII JR 105 Wt 215.4



## SILVER

293

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv.

ح  
السلطاهرو  
شا

Rev

الله  
ملكه مقد  
مشهد س  
١١٦١

صر

و of السلطان in form of و

Pl VIII. B. 1, Wt 3.02

294

Herát, 1161

Obv

حدا رضا  
كه  
هوان شاهرج بحكم و  
[1] سستا

رد در ١٦١

[كلبا]

Rev.

هرا  
س  
دار السلطنة  
صرسا

Pl VIII. B. 2, Wt 1.76

295

Mesh-hed, 1162

Similar to (293); but ١١ ٦٢

صر

Pl I, Wt 3.2

296

Similar to (295), varied

*Pierced* *Al 12* *W. 344*

297

Tabriz, 1162

Obv Area,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله على و  
 لى الله

Margin, جعفر موسى على

141

سکه [رد] در حهاں خدا  
 [بهد] شاه رح استان رصا  
 کل

صورتبر ۱۱۶۲

[100] *Pierced* *Al 9* *W. 69*

298

Shiraz, 1162

Obv Area similar, no margin

Rev

خدا [ر] صا  
 [بهد] ن شاهرح استان  
 کل  
 سکه رد در حها  
 صورتبر ۱۱۶۲

[100] *Pierced* *Al 9* *W. 69*

*With name of Imām 'Alī-er-Rizā*

# INVOCATION.

يا على بن موسى الرضا

SILVER.

309

Resht, 116f.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله علم و

لى الله

Margin, على موسى .....  
..... محمد على

Rev.

يا على

بن موسى الر[ضا]

ب

خر رش

116f

*pierced M 8, Wt 72*

310

Kazvin, 116L.

Obv. Area similar ; no margin.

Rev. similar ; mint and date <sup>1161</sup> قروين

*Pl. VIII Pierced M 9, Wt 70.5*

311

Similar ; points varied.

*[LOC.] Pierced M 9, Wt 76*

312

٢١٢

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv. similar to (311)

Rev.

مو  
صا

يا على بن اسي تر

\_\_\_\_\_

ضر مشهد  
1161

Pl. VIII A 2, Wt 176 g

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## EFSHÁRIS.

~~~~~  
IV. <sup>شاه</sup>SHÁH RUKH.*Third Reign*

A H. 1168—1210=A D 1755—1796

~~~~~  
DISTICHS

سکه زد در جهان بحکم خدا  
 شاهرخ کلب آستان رصا

سکه زد ار سغی سادر ثانی صاحبقران  
 کلب سلطان حراساں شاهرخ [شاه] جهان

## SILVER

315

Tiflis, 1170

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
رسول الله على و  
 لى الله

حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد  
 حسن محمد (sic)

Rev.

به [زد] سکه [د]ر جهان خد[ا] کم  
 شاه رخ استان رضا  
 کل  
 ضر قفلیس  
 ب

Pl. IX. Al 78, Wt. 71.5

316

Mesh-hed, 1195.

Obr.

سلطان خراسان [شا]هرخ [شاه] جهان  
 کل  
 سکه [زد] از سعی نادر ثانی صاحب[ه] [د]ان  
 1115

Rev., in border of many foils,

مقدس  
 ب  
 مشهد  
 ضر

Countermark on rev. رابح

Pl. IX. Al 1, Wt. 170.4

317

Mesh-hed, date wanting.

Similar; countermark on rev. رابح

Pierced. Al 15, Wt. 17.2

321

Mázendarán, 1167.

Obv. similar to (320).

Rev.

شاه ولا

—

هتده اسمعیل مازندران

—

ضر ۱۱۶۷

Æ 95, Wt. 172.5

322

Same mint and date.

Similar; but ۱۱۶۷

Æ 1', Wt. 170.7

## ZANDS.

## I.—KERÍM KHÁN.

A.H. 1163—1193=A.D. 1750—1779.

*With title of Imám Muhammad el Mahdí*

## DISTICHS.

تا زرو سیم در جهان باشد  
 سکهٔ صاحب الزمان باشد

شد آفتاب و ماه زرو سیم در جهان  
 از سکهٔ امام بحق صاحب الزمان

## INVOCATIONS.

یا کریم  
 یا صاحب الزمان

A. Period of divided rule, A.H. 1163—1172=A.D. 1750—1759.

For coins of Muhammad Hasan Khán Kájúr see below, p. 127  
 and Ázád Khán Afghán, p. 130

## GOLD.

323

Isfahán, 1167.

Obv.

تا زرو سیم در جهان باشد  
 سکهٔ صاحب الزمان باشد

Rev., within border of many foils,

صفهان  
 دار السلطنة  
 ۱۱۶۷



B Period of sole rule, A H 1172—1193 = A D 1759—1779

GOLD

328, 328a

Shiraz, 1176

Obv similar to (325), but **کریم** in place of **حلو**

Rev, within pattern formed of two squares one superimposed diagonally on the other

هو  
دار شرار  
العلم  
صرب

PL IX A 95 Wt 169 6  
(Same die) A 96 Wt 169 6

(**کریم** on obv and **هو** on rev seem to represent the phrase  
**یا ایمن هو بهن رهاه کریم** See Introd § Inscriptions, II of  
**العلم** in ligature)

329

Same mint and date

Obv similar, but no additional word

Rev within similar border, surrounded by fleurons,

دار شرار  
العلم  
صرب  
II

A 9 Wt 163 7

330

Same mint and date

Obv similar

Rev, within border of many foils

دار شرار  
العلم  
II  
صرب

A 9 Wt 103

(I of **سیرار** united with extremity of **ب** of **صرب**)

331

Tabriz, 1185

Obv. لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
رسول الله على و  
 الى الله

Rev  
 تاج  
 قمر  
 دار  
 سلطنة  
 صر  
 1185

(يا كريم in leaf border, date outside circle)

Pierced A 70 W L 40 1

332

Same mint and date

Similar, varied in points, two fleurons outside obv. border, one  
 at each side

Twice pierced and rimmed A 53 W L 41

333

Tabriz, 1187.

Similar to (331), varied in points, date 1187

Rimmed A 53 W L 42

341

Khoi, 1192

Obv similar to (329), م of *سم* united with ل of *الزمان*

Rev

یا کریم

صو حوی

—

1112

( in leaf shaped border م یا کریم )

Pl IX A Wt 4.3

342

Yazd, 1192

Similar to (340), but rev enclosed in eightfoil, date in lowest leaf, 1112

A 9 Wt 4.5

343

Same mint and date

Similar to (340), but rev varied in border, م یا کریم omitted, pattern of *العقار* varied, and date <sup>1112</sup> صرت

[100] A 9 Wt 4.2

## SILVER

344

Mázendarán, 1173

Obv

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev.

شد افتا و ماه زر و سیم در

—————

جهان از سکه امام بحق صا الزمان

—————

ضر مارندرا

ب

Pl. X. M. 95, Wt. 175\*

315

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

شد افتا و ماه زر [و] سیم در

—————

جهان از سکه امام بحق صا الزمان

—————

ضر مارندران

ب

Pl. 9, Wt. 174.4

316

Mázendarán, no date.

Similar; order of words on rev. varied and without date.

Pl. 95, Wt. 179.6

354a

Resht, year 16, 1178(?).

Obv. similar to (331), rev. similar to (338), but in lower border, 11

R. 9, Wt. 47.2

355

Isfahán, 1179

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within border of many foils, elongated above and below,

یا کریم  
صفهان  
دارالسلطنة  
صرب  
۱۱۷۹

R. 8, Wt. 65.8

356

Tabriz, 1179

Obv. similar to (329)

Rev.

دارتدیرا  
سلطنة  
صرب  
۱۱۷۹

(ن of تدیر in form of ر)

R. 85, Wt. 70.7

357

Teheran, 1179

Obv. as (321)

Rev., within pear shaped border,

یا کریم  
طهران  
صرب  
۱۱۷۹

R. 75, Wt. 70.4

358

Yazd, 1179.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within foliate pear-shaped border,

ماکرم

یزد •

دار العباد

ضرب ۱۱

Pierced Al 65, Wt. 60.8

359

Tabriz, 1181.

Obv. similar to (329).

Rev. similar to (331), but *یا کریم* illegible; date in field, *ضرب ۱۱*,  
and border of quatrefoils.

Al 95, Wt. 70.7

360

Resht, 1181.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه

—————

زرو سیم در جهان از سکه

—————


امام بحق صا الزمان

Rev. similar to (338); date ۱۱۸۱

Pierced. Al 9, Wt. 70.8

368

Tiflis, 1182

Similar to (367), but rev 

AR

P. exceed AR 6 Wt 13.4

369

Ganja, 1182

Obv similar to (329)

Rev  Arc  
  


Margin, لا اله الا الله محمد [ر] سول الله على ولي الله

P. exceed, AR 1 Wt 58.1

370

Same mint and date

Obv similar, varied in ornaments

Rev, within ornamented border,

  
1182  
  


(باکرم interlaced in a border)

AR 1 Wt 57.5

371

Nakhehvun, 1182

Obv similar, varied in ornaments

Rev, within border of quatrefoils,

  
  
AR

(بخداون in form of ر Border above obliterated)

AR 1 Wt 70.5

372

Tabriz, 1163.

Similar to (364); but date ۱۱ ضره

P

Purced. Al 128, Wl. 23

373

Tiflis, 1163.

Similar to (366), date ۱۱ A P ضره

Pl. X, Al 9, Wl. 47

374

Nakhchuván, 1163.

Similar to (371); but date,

ب

۱۱ ضره  
P

Pl. X, Al 106, Wl. 707

375

Tabriz, 1184

Similar to (331), date ۱۱ A P

Purced. Al 9, Wl. 177

376

Tiflis, 1184

Similar to (366), date ۱۱ A P ضره

Al 78, Wl. 126

377

Ganja, 1184

Similar to (370), date ۱۱ A P

Purced and headed. Al 106, Wl. 114

378

Tabriz, 1187.

Similar to (375), date ۱۱ A P

Al 9, Wl. 179

R



387

Mint obliterated, 118x ?

Obv

[ش]د [ا]فتا و ماه رو و سم  
 [دو ح]هاں ار [سکه] امام بحق الر [ما]ں  
 [ح]د

Rev

[ا]لله سم  
 کر  
 [م]لکه  
 حلد ما

M 8 Wt. 07

388

Similar, varied in ornaments

M 8 Wt. 08.1

389

El Basreb, 1190?

Obv similar to (337)

Rev (date outside circle), ما کریم

نصر  
 ام الملائک  
 صر

صر  
 ۱۱۱

ما کریم in leaf border, date outside circle

M 8 Wt. 71

390

Tiflis, 1190

Similar to (366), but rev within circle around which  
 ornamented border, and at foot ۱۱۱

M 8 Wt. 71

391

Same mint and date.

Similar to (366); but date at foot ۱۱۹۰

Al 75, WL 461

392

Same mint and date

Similar; but date ۱۱۹۱  
ص ۱

Al 75, WL 463

393

Same mint and date

Similar; but date ۱۱۹۱  
ص ۱

Al 75, WL 475

394

Shamákhi, 1190

Obv., in border of many foils, within wreath,

ن  
یا صا الزما  
حب

Rev., within border of many foils; above, denron, around,  
three pellets,

شما  
ص ۱  
ب

Pierced Al 75, WL 486

395

Ganja, 1190

Obv. similar to (356)

Rev., within quatrefoil, ۱۱۹۰

گنجہ یا کریم  
ص

Al 75, WL 497

396

Same mint and date

Similar; date ۱۱۹۰

Al 1, WL 471

406

Tabriz, 1170.

Similar to (404), but obv., fleuron on either side, rev ends

ص ر ت ر ر

Pl. XI. *Proced.* N 75, Wt. 43.8

407

Yazd, 1170

Similar to (404), but rev ends

ص ر ي ر

Pl. XI. N 90, Wt. 169.7

408

Isfahán, 1171

Similar to (404), but obv., fleuron above, rev ends

ص ر ض ع ب ا ن  
1 1 1 1 1

N 9, Wt. 160.3

## SILVER

409

Tabriz, 1170

Similar to 404, but rev ends

ص ر [ت ر ر]

R 9, Wt. 177.6

410

Resht, 1170

Similar, but rev. ends

ص ا م ع ل ي ا ن م و س ي الرضا  
ص ر  
[ر] ش ت

R 1, Wt. 176.6

411

Mazendran, 1170

Similar to (104), but rev <sup>ا</sup>لرب <sup>ص</sup>رب forms one line

Pl XI A 115 Wt 1.75

412

Same mint and date

Similar, varied

R 9 Wt 1.62

413

Mazendran, 1171

Similar, but rev date <sup>ا</sup>لرب <sup>ص</sup>رب سام علي بن موسى

R 105 Wt 1.5\*

414

Similar, varied

(LOC) R 7 Wt 1.77

415

Asterabad, date wanting\*

Obv similar to rev of (404), without mint

Rev, within ornamented lozenge,

دبا  
سترا  
دارالموس  
ص

Perforated and ringed R 8 Wt 684

\* This coin may be of Aka Muhammad Khan during his period of divided rule, see p 144

## ZANDS.

## II—ABU-L-FAT-H KHÂN

A H 1193=A D 1779

*With title of Irar Muhammad el Malak*

## DISTICH

شد آفتاب و ماه در و سمر در حهاں  
 ار سکه امام بحق صاحب الرماں

A Al u l I t h k l i with Muhammad 'Ala Khan as collector,

A H 1193=A D 1779

(No coins)

B Abu l Fat h Khan alone A H 1193=A D 1779

## GOLD

422

Yazd 1193

Obv

شد آفتاب و ماه

\_\_\_\_\_

در و سمر در حهاں ار سکه

\_\_\_\_\_ [حہ]

[امام] بحق صاحب الرماں

Rev with in border of many folds pointed above and below,

ابو الفتح

دار سرد

العباده

صرح

(برد and دار forms pattern enclosing العباده)

## III.—SĀDĪK KHĀN.

A.H. 1193—1196=A.D. 1779—1782

*With title of Imām Muhammad el-Mahdī.*

## DISTICH

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان  
 ار سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

## INVOCATION,

یا کریم

## GOLD

423

Yazd, 1194

Olv

شد آفتاب و ماه

—————

[زر] و سیم در جهان ار سکه

—————

امام بحق صاحب الزمان

• Rev, within border of many folds, pointed above and below,

یا کریم

دار یرد

العباده

صرب<sup>۴۴</sup>

(یرد and دار forms pattern enclosing العباده)

## IV.—'ALÍ MURÁD KHÁN.

A. H. 1193—1199=A. D. 1779—1785.

*With title of Imám Muhammad el-Mahdí.*

## DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه و روز و سمر در جهان  
 از سكه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

## INVOCATION.

يا على

G O L D

430

Shíráz, 1197.

Obv

لله

لا اله الا ا

محمد

رسول الله على و ا لى لله

Rev

يا على

شیراز

دار العلم

صرب

۱۱ ۱۷

(يا على in leaf-border)





## V.—JĀ'Ā'FAR KHĀN.

A. H. 1199—1203 = A. D. 1785—1789

## INVOCATION.

يا امام جعفر الصادق

G O L D.

438

Shīrāz, 1201.

Obv.

دق

لصا

جعفر

ا يا اماما

Rev in czech, around which four fleurons,

شیراز

دار العلم

صربا

۱۲ . ۱

Pl. XII N 1, Wt 170

439

Shīrāz, 1202.

Similar, rev date صربا  
۱۲ ۲

N 1, Wt. 160 8

S I L V E R

410

Isfahān, 1199

Obv.

لصادق

جعفر

يا اماما

Rev.

صفهان  
دار السلطنة  
ضرب ۱۱۹۹

Æ 8, Wt. 177

441

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar; varied.

Rev.

صفهان  
دار السلطنة  
ضرب ۱۱۹۹

PL. XII. [LOC] Æ 85, Wt. 174.9

442

Shîráz, 1199.

Obv. similar to (440).

Rev. similar to (438); date ضرب; fleurons above and below.

۱۱۹۹

Æ 9, Wt. 179.7

443

Same mint and date.

Similar; but date on obv. at base ۱۱ ۱۱; none on rev.;  
above, fleuron.

[LOC] Æ 85, Wt. 173.7

444

Shîráz, 1202.

Similar to (438); but rev. ضرب; below, in margin, س;

۱۲ ۲۰

around, four pellets.

Æ 1, Wt. 172.1

A Period of divided rule, A H 1193—1209=A.D. 1779—1791

For coins of the contemporary Zind Kháns see above,  
p 132 seqq

## SILVER

446

Isfahán, 1199

Obv مرر سكه ار رد قضا  
موسى الرضا  
سام على ابن موسى الرضا

Rev صفا  
دار السلطنة  
صرفت

Pl. XIII A. 95 Wt. 1.65

B Period of sole rule, A H 1209—1211=A.D. 1791—1797

## G O L D

447

Káshan, 2 Rejeb, 1209

Obv, تا رو و سمره شان با  
ش  
سكه صا الرضا  
ماشد

Rev, within octagon, having four arched compartments  
springing from it, containing invocation and date,

باسم  
كاشان  
صرفت  
سنة

Pl. XIII A. 6 Wt. 6.3

## SILVER

448

Shíráz, 1209.

Obv.

تا زر و سیم  
 شـ  
 در جهان با سکه صا  
 حـ  
 الرمان باشد

Rev. within border of many foils, having four leaf-borders  
 springing from it, containing invocation and dates,

یا محمد  
 شـ شـ  
 شـ شـ  
 دار العلم  
 سـ سـ  
 ۱۲۰۹

Pl. XIII Alt 95, Wt 177·9

449, 450

Same mint and date.

Obverses same die, reverses varied in ornaments.

Alt 95, Wt 171·5

Alt 95, Wt 177·0

## III -FET-H-'ALĪ (BĀBĀ KHĀN)

A H 1211—1250=A D 1797—1834

## MOTTOES

المك لله

العز لله

A Period before Proclamation, A H 1211—1212=A D 1797—  
1798, as Sultān

## BĀBĀ KHĀN.

## SILVER

456

Shirāz, 1212

Obv

المك لله

ا ح ا

ن بابا ن

السلطا

Rev, within double border, around which, four fleurons alter-  
nating with pyramids of dots

شمار

دار العلم

صرف

۱۲ ۱۲

(Date outside borders)

457

Teherán, [1212.\*]

Obv.

لله

لا اله الا اللهمحمد رسول الله

والله

Rev., within double border, around which, four pyramids of dots  
alternating with fleurons,

سلطانها

ا خا

ن ن ن

ب

قصر طهرا

Pl. XIII. B. 17, Vol. 1747

---

\* See Introduction, § Chronology.

463

Tabriz, 1220.

Obv.

شاه قاجار

فتحعلی

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

Rev.

دار السلطنة

ب

ضمير ترميز

۲۲

N 7, Wt. 80 g

464

Isfahān, 1222.

Obv.

شاه قاجار

فتحعلی

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

(On either side, scroll.)

Rev.

صعبان

السلطنة

ضمير دار

ب

۲۲ ۲

(Around, four scrolls)

N 1, Wt. 70 g

465

Tabriz, 1224

Obv similar to (464), no scrolls

Rev. as (463), date  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{rr}{\text{—}}$   $\frac{r}{\text{—}}$ 

N 5 Wt 319

466

Tabriz, 1225

Similar, date  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{rr}{\text{—}}$   $\frac{o}{\text{—}}$ 

N 7 Wt 401

467

Káshán 1227

Obv similar to (464)

Rev

کاشان  
دار الهمس  
صرف  
۱۲۲۷

N 8 Wt 518

468

Isfahan, 1228

Similar to (464), but obv

السلطان السلطان  
|  
ن بن ن

Rev, Scroll above only, date  $\frac{rr}{\text{—}}$   $\frac{rr}{\text{—}}$   $\frac{r}{\text{—}}$ 

A 95 Wt 740



476

Zenjan, 1236

Obv The Sháh crowned and armed with lance and sabre, on horse at full gallop l , behind, in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحعلی

سلطان

beneath, laurel branches

Rev

رحمان

دار السعاده

صرحاً

۱۲۳۶

Pl. XIII. A 9 Wt 707

477

Zenjan, 1239

Obv Similar type r, Sháh armed with lance, behind, in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحعلی

السلطان

ن

Rev similar, date ۱۲۳۶

Pl. XIV. A 12 Wt 711 6

478

Tcheran, 1242

Obv

شہ  
سکہ فتحعلی  
 خسرو صاحبقران

Rev

طہران  
 لحلائہ  
 سر دارا  
 —  
 ۱۲۴۲

N° 65 Wt 70.6

479

Tabriz, 1244

Obv similar, arrangement of words varied.

Rev similar to (463), but <sup>۱۲ ۴ ۴</sup>سنة  
 Pl. XIV N° 8 Wt 70.9

480

Same mint and date

Similar, but rev <sup>۱ ۲۴ ۴</sup>سنة  
 N° 80 Wt 71.5

481

Kazvin, 1246

Obv

شہ  
سکہ فتحعلی  
 کشورستان  
 خسرو

487

Hamadán, 1250

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev. similar to (482); date ۱۲۵۰

Ar 75, Wt 53

SILVER

488

Isfahán, 1213.

Obv. similar to (458), date ۱۲۱۳

Rev. similar to (461), upper part of circle arched

Pl. XIV Ar 9, Wt 100

489

Teherán, 1213

Obv. similar.

Rev.

الله  
العزة  
طهران  
ضر دار  
السلطنة  
ب

Ringed Ar 75, Wt 20

490

Shiráz, 1214.

Obv. similar to (458); date ۱۲۱۴

Rev., within octagonal border,

شیراز  
دار العلم  
ضرب

Pl. XIV Ar 95, Wt 158 6

491

Ganja, 1214.

Obv., within double border, surrounded by pyramids of dots,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev.

كنحه

ب

ضمر ١٢١٤

Pl. XLV. R. 105, Wt. 231.4

492

Yazd, 1214.

Obv. similar to (490), date ١٢١٤ .

Rev., within dotted border of many foils, arched above,

البركة لله

دار يزد

العبا

ب

ضمر ده

R. 11, Wt. 160.3

499

Tabriz, 1221.

Similar to (465) ; but obv., scroll on either side ; rev. ends

۱۲ ۲۱  
سنة

Pl. XIV. Ab. 1, Wt. 150

500

Resht, 1222.

Obv. similar to (458), with date ۱۲۲۱ of year preceding.

Rev.

ش  
دارالمرز  
ب  
ضر ۱۲۲۲

Ab. 75, Wt. 79

501

Mesh-hed, 1222.

Obv.

شاه قاجار [ر]  
فتحعلی  
[۱] سلطان السلط [۱]  
ن بن ن

Rev.

مقدس  
مشهد  
ضرب  
۱۲۲۲

Ab. 79, Wt. 158.9

502

Isfahán, 1223.

Obv.

شاه قاجار  
فتحعلی  
 السلطان  
 ن بن ن

Rev.

ن  
 صفها  
 السلطنة  
 دارا ۱۲۲۳  
 ضرب

Al. 9, Wt. 20 g

503

Kermánsbábán, 1223.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

ن  
 بلده کرمانشاه  
 ضرب  
 ۱۲۲۳

Al. 1, Wt. 160 g

504

Kermán, 1224.

Obv. similar to (468).

Rev.

کر ۱۲۲۴  
 ضرب  
 ما

(ضرب and ما in ligature.)

Al. 65, Wt. 37 g

513

Khoī, 1226

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

Rev.

ب

ضر خوی

۱۲۲۶  
سنة

Pl. 75, Wt. 10.4

514

Kāzvīn, 1226.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان السلطان

ان بن ن

Rev.

قزوین

دا لسلطان[ه]

را  
ضرب

۱۲۲۶

Pl. 75, Wt. 15.7

515

Shirāz, 1227.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

Rev.

شیراز

لعلم

دارا

ضرب

۱۲۲۷

Pl. 2, Wt. 19.5

516

Mesh-hed, 1230?

Obv. similar to (463), but

سلطا لسلطا

ن بن ن

on either side, scroll.

Rev., within ornamented border, as (501), but ضرب

۱۲۳

Æ 8, Wt 160 4

516a

Kermānshāhān, 1231.

Obv. similar to (463), but

سلطا لسلطا

ن بن ن

Rev.

ن

نشا

ملده کرما ها

ضرب

۱۲۳۱

(Formerly plated?)

Æ 7, Wt 69.7

517

Asterābād, 1232.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

استراباد

میں

دار المو

ضرب

۱۲۳۲

Æ 105, Wt 140.5



527

Zenján, 1241.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev. similar to (476); date ۱۲۴۱

Al 9, Wt 105

528

Kashán, 1241.

Obv similar.

Rev

كاشان

منین

دار المو

ضرب

۱۲۴۱

Al 85, Wt 105.5

529

Kermánsháhán, 1241.

Obv. similar to (525)

Rev,

نشان

دار الدوله كرما

ضرب

۱۲۴۱

Al 8, Wt 104.4

530

Kermánsháhán, 1242.

Similar, but date ۱۲۴۲

Al 85, Wt 104.1

✱  
531

Hamadān, 1244.

Obv. similar to (525)

Rev, within ornamented border, similar to (482); date ١٢٤٤

Æ 85, Wt 106 g

532

Yazd, 1244.

Obv similar to (525)

Rev

یزد  
دارا ده  
١٢٤٤  
ص

Æ 8, Wt 103 g

533

Tabriz, 1245.

Obv. similar to (525)

Rev. similar to (465); date ١٢٤٥

Æ 75, Wt 106.4

534

Hamadan, 1245

Similar to (531), date ١٢٤٥

Æ 8, Wt 104 g

542-544

Pattern; no mint or date.

Obv.

شاه قاجار

فتح علی

السلطان سلطان

۱  
۱  
۱

Rev Shield, arms of Persia; lion couchant gardant, behind  
 him, sun, rayed; supporters, lion rampant and wyvern,  
 collared; crest, plumed crown, on riband beneath,  
 motto

اسد الغالب  
 الله

beneath, B (Bain, die-engraver).

|        |        |                  |
|--------|--------|------------------|
| Pz XIV | Milled | Enl 85, Wt 79.7  |
|        | Milled | Enl. 85, Wt 70.2 |
|        | Milled | Enl '65, Wt 71.2 |

MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 1250—1261=A.D. 1835—1848.

MOTTO

شاهنشاه انبیا محمد

G O L D.

545

Resht, 1255.

Obv, within border, surrounded by arches.,

ا محمد  
نـبـا  
شاهنشاه

Rev. as obv.,

المرور  
شـ  
صـر دار  
۱۲ ۵ ۵

[100] N° 7, Wt 531

546

Resht, 1262.

Obv, within border, surrounded by wreath; similar.

Rev. similar; but within arches, above, below, and on each

side, شاه, date صـر دار  
۱۲

N° 75, Wt. 53

Δ Δ

553

Shiráz, 1252.

Obv. similar to (545) ; border of dots

Rev.

شیراز

لعل

صردار

—

1 r 0 r

Al 5, Wt 9.5

554

Kermánsbâhân, 1252.

\* Obv. as (549).

Rev. within circle, in square, around which, scrolls,

نشان

دارالدوله كرما

صرب

1 r 0 r

Al 75, Wt 68.5

555

Same mint and date

Similar ; no scrolls around obv. ; date صرب

1 r 0 r

Al 75, Wt 88

556

Kermánsbáhn, 1253.

Obv. similar

Rev, within double circle,

شاهان  
دار الدوله كرما  
ضرب  
۱۲ ۵۳

Pierced R 55, Wt 10.9

557

Yazd, 1253.

Obv. similar to (515), rev similar to (551), date ۱۲ ۵۳; around  
obv. and rev. four pyramids of dots.

R 75, Wt 60.7

558

Shíráz, 1254.

Obv. within border, around which, pyramids of dots, similar.

Rev. as obv,

دار العلم  
ضرب  
شیراز

R 75, Wt 64.6

559

Resht, 1255

Obv. as (519)

Rev, within ornamented octagonal arabesque border,

شاهان  
دار المورور  
ضرب  
۱۲ ۵۵

Pl. XV R 75, Wt 61.9



573

Ispahán, date obliterated.

Obv. similar; border plain.

Rev.

صفهان  
السلطنة  
خردار  
ب

Æ 45, Wt 10.6

574

Shiraz, date obliterated.

Similar to (553); wreath-borders

Æ 55, Wt 10.1

575

Kermánsháhán, 12rr.

Obv. similar to (561).

Rev. similar to (554), ضرب no square.

12

Æ 7, Wt 62.9

COPPER.

576

Irán, 126r.

Obv.: Lion recumbent l., head facing; behind, sun; above, star;

beneath, 12rr; around, wreath.

سنة

Rev.

فلوس رابع  
ممالك  
محمد شاه و ایران

Obv. restruck by Násir-ed-dín, 1272.

Pl. XV. Serrated edge Æ 45



580

Teheran, 1268.

Obv.

قاجار  
ناصر الدين شاه  
سلطان سلطا  
ن ن ن

Rev.

طهران  
لحلافه  
دارا  
صرب  
۱۲۶۸

Pl. XV. N° 7, Wl. 286

581

Mesh hed, 1268.

Obv.

ناصر الدين شاه قاجار  
سلطان سلطا  
ان بن ن

Rev., within square border, around which, scrolls,

مقدس  
مشهد  
صرب  
۱۲۶۸

Pl. XV. N° 8, Wl. 289

582

Iṣfahān, 1273

Obv. ناصر الدين شاه قاجار  
سلطان سلط  
ان بن ا

Rev. سلطانته  
دار ن  
صفا  
ا  
صرب

N 6, W 267

583

Ṭabaristān, 1273.

Obv. similar to (578), but wreath-border.

Rev., within pattern of eight points,

طبرستان  
ملک  
دارا  
خرب  
ir vr

Pl. XV. N 6, W 530

584

Tabrīz, 1275.

Obv. similar to (582) ; but بن for بن

Rev. سلطانته  
دارا  
ب  
صرت  
سمة  
irvo

N 6, W 274

591

Teherán, 1294

Obv. as (578)

Rev. as (586), but صرب  
۱۲۱۳*Pierced N 7, Wt. 10*

592

Teherán, 12xx

Obv. Bust of Sháh I, wearing cap with aigrette, in field r  
and l, within ornamented borders.

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| شاه        | ان    |
| ناصر الدين | سلطان |
|            | ۱۲۶۴  |

beneath, two laurel-branches

Rev., within laurel-wreath, above which lion recumbent l,  
and sun; similar to (586), but صرب دار  
۱۲

(1264, julús-year.)

*N 75, Wt. 52**New Coinage*

593, 594

Teherán, 1295

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, lion l holding  
sabre in r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown,  
below all, ۱۲۱۰

Rev., within wreath, as obv.,

شاه قاجار  
ناصر الدين  
السلطان

beneath all, طهران

*N 45, Wt. 9**Same die N 45 Wt. 9*

595

Teherán, 1296

Obv similar, beneath lion, پس چهره beneath all ۱۲۱۶

Rev similar

Pl. XV A ۶۵ W. 2۷۲

596

Teheran 1297

*Ten Tuman Piece*

Obv Bust of Sháh three quarter face l, wearing cap with  
aigrette

Rev

طهران

فخر ناصر الدین شاه فاجار

الاعظم والخاص الا

السلطان<sup>۱۲</sup>

ده تریه

around, border of flowers and pellets, within which, mint

Pl. XVI A 14, W. 413

597

Teherán, 1297

Obv similar, but inscriptions around,

۱۲۱۴ ضرب ایران در سده ۱۲۱۷ جلوس سلطنت در سده

Rev similar to (593)

(Julus year should be ۱۲۵۴)

Pl. XVII A 7 W. 417

605

Khoi, 1266

Obv.

ناصر الدين شاه قاجار  
سلطان  
ان من ن

Rev., within wreath-border,

حوم  
صر دار لصفا  
ب  
۱۲۶۶

*Engel Al 8, Wt 83 5*

606

Asterábád, 1272

Obv., within ornamented lozenge of four compartments,

قاجار  
ناصرالد شاه  
ين  
ن  
السلطان

around, laurel-wreath.

Rev., within border of many foils pointed above,

نادر  
استرا  
ميين  
دارالمو  
صر

around, laurel-wreath; above, ۱۲ ۷۲

*Al 8, Wt 80 2*

619

Asterábád, 1276

Obv , within three oblong labels,

شاه قاجار  
 با  
 سلطان صر الد  
 اس ن یں  
 السلطان

Rev , within square, around which, ornaments,

المو استرآباد  
 مس  
 دار  
 صر  
 ۱۲۷۶

Pierced R. 65, Wt. 37.0

620

Isfahán, 1276

Obv

شاه ناصر الدین قاجار  
 سلطان سلطان  
 اس ن یں

Rev , within square, around which, scroll,

دار ا  
 سلطان  
 صر  
 حصان  
 ۱۲۷۶

R. 55 Wt. 37.5

621

Teherán, 1276.

Similar to (608); date 12 76

R. 65 Wt. 35

622

Teherân, 1277.

Similar; but obv. <sup>ن</sup>السلطان, rev. date ۱۲۷۷  
۱۲۶۶

Al '6, Wt. 38.2

623

Yazd, 1277.

Obv. similar to (601), but

سلطان سلطان

ان بن ن[ا]

Rev.

یزد

لعنا

ضر دار ا د[ا]

ب

۱۲۷۷

Al 15, Wt. 38.1

624

Mesh-hed, 1278.

Similar to (587); but obv. within wreath; rev. within  
square, around which, scrolls; date

ضرب

۱۲۷۸

Al 75, Wt 76.3

625

Mesh-hed, 1279.

Similar; but obv. and rev. in circles, around which, stars;  
date ضرب

۱۲۷۹

Al 8, Wt 76.1

633

Isfahān, 1284

Obv.

شاه

الديں قا

صو ر

با السلطا

السلطا حا

ب ب ب

(b) throughout written 4)

Rev., within arched border,

ب

دار ا

صر صعبا

لسلطه

١٢٨٤

ب

Pl. 65, Wt. 76.4

634

Kermān, 1284

Obv. similar to (576).

Rev.

ب ب ب

کرم

صو ر

١٢٨٤

ا ما لا ما ا

(Inscription reads صر دار الامان کرمان)

Pl. 75, Wt. 75



635

(Mesh-hed), Arz-i-ḵnds, 1287.

Obv. Tughrá composed of ناصر الدين شاه قاجار; beneath,  
and on either side,

سلطا بن سلطا  
ان ۱۲۱۸۷ ان

in field right, spray.

Rev.

صو عليه اسلام

\_\_\_\_\_

ارص قدس امام

Pl. XVI. ♂ 85, Wt 76.4

636

Teherán, 1288

Obv. similar to (578),

Rev. similar to (586); date ۱۲ ۸۸

♂ 83, Wt 76.5

637

Same mint and date?

Similar.

(Unit of date obscure.)

♂ 7, Wt 19.5

638

Kazvín, 12۱8?

Obv., within laurel-wreath, similar to (578); inser. imperfect.

Rev. as obv., similar to (614), but ضر

♂ 53 Wt 37.4

## C O P P E R.

*New Coinage*

646

Teherán, 1281.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, sun rayed, above,  
plumed crown; beneath all, ۱۲۸۱

Rev, within wreath with crown, as obv,

رایح مملکت ایران  
۵۰ دینار

beneath wreath, طهران

Pl XVI JE 12, Wt. 134

647

Same mint and date.

Same; but rev ۵۰ دینار

JE 1, Wt 77 1

648, 649

Teherán, 1295.

Same; but obv F ۱۲۹۵ P; rev. ۵۰ دینار

JE 1, Wt 77 4  
JE 1, Wt 73 6

650

Same mint and date

Same; but rev. ۵۰ دینار

JE 8, Wt 39 3

## UNCERTAIN.

## SILVER

651

(Time of Isma'il I or Tahmasp I)

No mint or date.

Obv. Mill-sail pattern formed of **على** repeated, the **ع** making a rosette in centre, and each angle enclosing **والله**, the **لى** of (**على ولى الله**), **على** being included in **على**.

Rev.

... ..

الله محمد و  
على حسن حسين  
جعفر الصادق

. . .

Pl. 43, Wt. 32



## AUTONOMOUS COPPER

~~~~~  
 IRÁN  
 \_\_\_\_\_

1

1260

Obv Lion recumbent l, head facing and sun

Rev

[ف]لو اسرا

س ن

٢٤

Æ 9

2

Obv Same type r

Rev

اسرا

فلوس ن

Æ 65

3

1260 ?

Obv Lion rampant l

Rev, within ornamented label, scrolls above and below,

فلو اسرا

س ن

Æ 9

See also Tabriz, no (82)

## ABŪ-SHAHR.

α. *Ḥiṭṭa mīṣra Abū-shahr.*

1

1122

Obv. Two lions rampant facing one another, back to back, *ḥm*;  
 beneath all, *ḥm*.

Rev.

شهر  
 ابو  
 {  
 شهر

ḥm ḥm ḥm

3

Obv., within ornamented border, a wheel, *ḥm* *ḥm* *ḥm*.

Rev.

شهر  
 ابو  
 {  
 شهر

6

1277

ḥm ḥm ḥm

Rev.

شهر  
 ابو  
 {  
 شهر

16

1211 ?

Obv. Lion r

Rev.

[ا] و شهر

سدر

فلوس

[صرا]

A 8

17

Obv. Same type.

Rev. similar, no date legible.

A 8

18

Obv. Same type.

Rev

سدر

[ا] و شهر

فلوس

[را] یح

A 9

19

1221 ?

Obv. Lion r. • border of pellets

Rev.

ابو را شهر

صر سدر

ب

20

1221 ?

Obv. Fish 1.

Rev.

Same; same die.

PL XVII Æ 2

ARDEBÍL.

21

1123

Obv. Peacock r.; around, branches.

Rev.

[ا]ردبیل

[فلو]س  
۱۱۲۲

PL XVII Æ 95

URÚMÍ.

22

1249

Obv Lion recumbent l, and sun; beneath, ۱۲۴۹

Rev. are,

مے  
ارو

Margin, [ف . ل . و] . س . ض . و . ب

PL XVIII Æ 1

F F

32

1246, 1247

Lion r, and sun, beneath, 1246

Rev

۱۲۴۶

اصفہا

—

صو

(Restruck on Russian two copek piece 1813?)

Æ 11

33

Obv Lion seizing stag r, in field, foliage

Rev

صو

ب

ن

اصفہا

فلوس

Pl. XVIII Æ 11

31

Obv similar

Rev

ن

اصفہا

فلوس

—

[صو]

Æ 1





## ERIVÁN.

35

1084

Obv. Lion l., and sun, around, foliage.

Rev.

ایروان

ملوس

ب

صر

Æ 9

36

1120

Similar; rev. order of letters varied; date 1120.

Pl. XVIII Æ 105

37

1160

Obv. Same type; no foliage.

Rev.

ملوس\*

[ضر]ب

[ایروان] (S) مو

Æ 8

38

Same date.

Same; same die.

Æ 75

47

1136

Obv Lion and cub r , above, foliage

Rev Similar to (46), date <sup>ع ١٣</sup>           

صر

Pl XVIII Æ 9

48

Same date

Same , same dies

Æ 9

49

1057

Obv Elephant l , around arabesque

Rev

واں

اسر ص

فلوس

صر

Pl XIX Æ 1 \* x 85

50

1132

Obv Elephant l , above and below, foliage

Rev Similar to (46) , date ١١٣٢

Æ 85

51

Obv Same , same die

Rev similar , arrangement of letters varied

Æ 9

52

Similar, obv varied, beyond elephant, tree (?),  
rev, date obliterated.

PL. XIX. F. 2.

53

1173

Obv Camel r, around, foliage

Rev similar to (50), but date, 1177

PL. XIX. F. 3.

54

Obv Ibis recumbent, around, foliage

Rev Similar to (35), date obscure

PL. XIX. A. 35

55

1127

Obv Ape r., in tree, looking back

Rev

یسروان  
[1] تلوسی  
1127  
—  
[حر]

F. 3.

56

1125

Similar, date 1128

PL. XIX. F. 21

57

Obv Hare l

Rev

اسر[وا]  
[تل]وسی

PL. XIX. A. 1

G. G.

## BEHBEHÁN.

65

1256

Obv. Lion, looking back, seizing stag r.

Rev

  
 1256

A 80

66

Same date


Similar, but 1 for r, around, scrolls

A 80

67

Same date

Obv Similar

Rev, within ornamented eight-foil, same inser, but 

1256

A 80

68

Same date

Obv Similar

Rev, within eight pointed border,

  
 1256

A 80

69

12xx

Similar to (66); date 1r only legible

Æ 75

70

No date

Similar; but rev within double dotted border

Pl XIX Æ 9

TABRÍZ.

71

1085

Obv. Lion I, and son.

Rev.

تبریز  
فلوس  
۸۵  
ب  
ص

Æ ۷

72

Obv. Same type r.

Rev. Similar, date obliterated.

Æ 1

83

1239

Obv Sun, rayed, wreath border

Rev, within ornamented label, flower above, branches below,

صو ترمو  
 ۱۲ ۲۱

Æ 1

84

Same date

Similar, rev branches varied

Æ 1

85

Same date

Similar, rev branches varied

F 1

86

1240

Similar, beneath, two leaves, date ۱ ۲ ۳

Æ 1

87

Same date

Obv. Sun

Rev, within ornamented label, pointed above

ترمو  
 صو  
 ۲۴

Date outside label.

Æ 3

88

1095

Obv , within wreath border, humped bull r , above, branch

Rev , within wreath border,

تور  
فلوس  
1,10  
—

صر

Æ 79

89

Same date

Obv Same, same die, rev similar

Æ 85

90

1133

Obv Same type I , around, branches

Rev Similar, date 1133

Pl. XX. Æ 111 x 65

91

1131

Obv Similar, type r

Rev Similar, date 1133

Æ 105 x 55

92

1112

Obv Humped bull standing on fish r , around, branches

Rev

تور  
1112  
فلوس  
ب  
صر

Pl. XX. Æ hexagonal 12

ΤΥΙ.

---

100

No date

Obv Elephant 1, harnessed, around, arabesques

Rev

توی

—

صر

فلوس

Pl XX. E 85

---

ΤΙΡΑ?

---

101

No date

Obv Lion 1, around arabesques

Rev Fish 1, between <sup>ۛ</sup> [ت]مری and صر

Pl XX. E 76

102

No date

Obv Elephant 1, around, arabesques

Rev Similar

Pl XX. E 9

---



## KHOÏ.

103

1189

Obv. Lion l. and sun ; around, ornaments : countermark, star.

Rev

خو  
فلوس  
—  
۱۱۸ ۱  
صر

Pl. XXI. Æ 1

104

1191

Obv. Similar : similar countermark.

Rev. Similar, but date ۱۱۷۰

Æ 1

105

1209

Obv. Similar type

Rev. Similar, date

—  
۱۱۷۰  
۱۲۰

Æ 105

106

No date

Obv. Hare r. ; around, arabesque.

Rev., within lozenge, rounded above and below,

ب  
صر  
خو

around, arabesque border.

Pl. XXI. Æ 8

## SÁ-ÚJ BULÁGH

111

No date

Obv Two geese facing one another

Rev, within ornamented border,

سلاخ  
ساج  
صرب

Pl. XXI. Æ 1

## SHEMÁKHÍ.

115

1117

Obv Lion 1, and sun

Rev

شماخه  
1117  
فلوس  
صرب

Pl. XXI. Æ 2a

116

1120

Obv Horse walking l, around, floral ornaments

Rev Similar, but date

112 صرب

Æ 1

117

1110

Obv Peacock l , around, branches

Rev Similar to (115), date III

P 2

118

Same date

Similar

Æ 11



## SHÍRÁZ.

119

1097

Obv Ibex running r , around, foliage

Rev

ر ا

ش ر

لوس

ل

ل ١٢ [٢٠]

1 03

120

Obv Similar

Rev Effaced

A 1

129

Obv. Lion l.

Rev. Similar to (125), date obliterated.


(Restruck)

Æ 85

130

1111

Obv. Ibex walking l.

Rev. Similar to (126); date 

ضمر ۱۴

Æ 9

---

# KANDAHĀR.

---

131

1059

Obv. Lion l, and sun.

Rev.

قندهار

ملوس

۱۰۵۹



ص

Pl XXII Æ 8

132

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1

133

1107

Obv Same type r

Rev

دلويس

ص  
 —————  
 .

قندهار ۷ ۱۱

Æ ۷

134

1085

Obv Lion 1

Rev

قندهار

دلويس

۱ AD  
 —————  
 ب

ص

Æ ۱۰

135

1086

Similar, date ۱ AD  
 —————  
 ص

Æ 1

136

Same date

Similar, date ۱ AD

Æ 12

116

Same date

Similar to (145)

Æ 12

147

Same date

Similar.

Æ 12

118

Similar, but obv , around, branch , date effaced , rev دپا and سر

Æ 11

119

No date

Obv Similar type

Rev , within lozenge,

قد

هار

دو دهار

سر

Æ 123

150

No date

Obv Peacock 1

Rev

س

ولو

قددهار

151

Similar.

Pl. 103

152

No date

Obv. Within wreath, two fishes l and r, between them,  
star in circle.

Rev.

قند ر

—

فلوس

—

[صر]

Pl. XXII Pl. 9

153

Similar.

Pl. 9

154

No date.

Obv. Flower.

Rev

ب  
صر  
قند ر

Across field, sabre r.

Pl. 1

155

1097

Obv. Two-bladed sabre (Zu'l fiḥār) l.; around, floral ornaments

Rev. Similar to (152); date,

—  
1097  
[صر]

Pl. 1

## KĀSHĀN.

162

1111 ?

Obv Lion r, and sun

Rev.

ن  
 ك[ا]ش  
 [ف]د[و]س  
 ب  
 ه[و]

Æ 9

163

1182

Similar; date ن[و] ۱۱۳۲  
 صر

Æ 15

164

1137

Obv Similar.

Rev.

ن  
 ك[ا]ش[ا]  
 م[و]س  
 ب  
 صر

Æ 0



165

1160 ?

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

س  
فلو  
كاشان  
ب  
[ضر] ١١٤

Æ 93

166

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev. Similar to (162); date effaced

Pl. XXIII. Æ 94

167

Obv. Peacock 1

Rev. Similar; date effaced.

Pl. XXIII. Æ 106

~~~~~

GANJA.

—

168

1106

Obv. Lion 1, and sun.

Rev.

گنجه  
فلوس  
ب  
ضر

Æ 99

178

Same date.

Similar to (177); date ۱۱۰۶

Æ 105

179

1116

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

گنجہ  
فلوس  
ب  
ضرع ۱۱۱۶

Æ 1

180

1207

Obv. Duck 1.

Rev. Similar to (172); date ۱۲۰۷ گنجہ

(Restruck.)

PL. XXIII Æ 8

181

1215

Obv. Two-bladed sabre (Zu-l fikûr) 1.

Rev. Similar; date ۱۲۱۵

PL. XXIII. Æ 7



## MÁZANDERÁN.

182

1138

Obv Lion r, and sun

\*

Rev

فلوس صر

—

۱۱۳

مازندران

Pl. XXIII JE 93

183

Date obliterated

Obv Similar

Rev

مازندران[ن]

—

فلوس [صر]

P 1

184

1140?

Obv Lion seizing stag r

Rev

فلوس صر

—

مازندران

\* 193

L L

191

1216

Obv. Same type as (190) r., beneath, ۱۲۴۶

Rev. Similar to (190), no date.

A 9

192

Similar; no date visible.

Pl. XXIII A 55

193

Obv. رابج in monogram.

Rev. Similar; no date visible.

(Restruck)

A 56

HERÁT.

194

1134

Obv. Horse galloping l.; above, <sup>سنة</sup> ۱۶۱۱

Rev.

هرات

فلوس ضرب

Between lines, two-bladed sabre (Zu l-fikâr) l.

A 17

## HAMADĀN.

195

1054

Obv. Eagle r. devouring partridge ?

Rev.

همدان

فلوس

ب

[ضر]

Pl. XXIII. A 10

## YAZD.

196

Obv. Lion l. and sun.

Rev.

يزد

فلوس

صوب

Pl. XXIII. A 12

# SUPPLEMENT.

## ISMA'IL I.

### SILVER.

12\*

Nimrûz, 9½2

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
 الله الله  
 سو على و  
 ر

Margin, in cartouches,

[على حسن] | [على محمد] | [على محمد] | [على محمد] | [على حسن]

Rev. Area

[السلطان العادل]

هو  
 [الها] [د]ى ا المظفر  
 [1] شاه  
 در  
 [سم] عيل بهاخان  
 الله  
 نه  
 ... ملكه وسلطا

In centre, within hexagon,

ضرب  
 نيمر  
 وز

# ṬAHMÁSP I.

## SILVER

27\*

Mint and date obliterated

Obv similar to (25)

No traces of marginal inscr

Rev

[ا]سلطان[ى] العا[د]ل

[النام]ل الها[د]ع

[ا-و] [حا[ى]](٩)

—

•

In centre, within ornamented quatrefoil,

سپادر

طهماسب

شاه

R 8 Wt 121

27\*\*, 27\*\*\*

Similar

Al 83 Wt 112

Al 85 Wt 110

MUHAMMAD KHUDABANDA.

GOLD.

27a \*

Isfahán, 987.

Obv. Area similar to (27a) ; but رسول الله

Margin, within cartouches,

| | جعفر |  
| | ... |

Rev. Area محمد السليم آباءه  
[غ]لام امام مهدى عليه و  
محمد ملكه  
[سلطآن] [الحسين خلاد]  
[ابوالمظفر] باد [شاه بن] طهماسب [شاه]

In centre, within circle,

ن  
اصفها  
۱۸۷  
ضرب

N° 65, Wt 71.4

27a \*\*

Kazvin, 987.

Obv. Area, within border of many foils, similar to (27a\*).

Margin, within cartouches,

| | جعفر | موسى على محمد |  
| | حسن | |  
| | حسن |  
| | محمد |

Rev. Area similar (to 27a\*);

ام [و] المظفر بادشاه بن طهماسب شاه]

In centre, within circle,

قزوين  
ضرب  
۱۸۷

N° 6, Wt 71.



# SULAIMÁN I. (SAFÍ II.)


---

SILVER.

71a

Erván, 1101

Obv. similar to (71)

Rev. Similar to (62), but 

Æ 1, Wt. 113

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
# SULTÁN HUSAIN.

---

SILVER.

101a

Tabriz, 1125

Obv. similar to (88), rev. to (101), but 

Æ 0 Wt 1013

---

## MAHMÚD

197a

Kutub al ar, date wanting

Ole area, with in square,

لا اله الا الله  
 الله  
 محمد  
 رسول

Margin in segments,

ابا بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي |

Rev [ردا] ر [م] شرق [اد] ر [ا] ن [و]

\_\_\_\_\_

[در] اص آفتاب محمود جهانگیر

\_\_\_\_\_

[ا] ب [ساب] سداب

سا [د] ت

H D W 101

# INDEX OF PLACES

| Metal | MINT.      | DENARITY | FINESSE  | NO     |
|-------|------------|----------|----------|--------|
| AR    | Tabriz     | Şafavîs  | Abbâsî.  | 36a    |
| "     | İsfahân    | "        | "        | 36b    |
| "     | "          | "        | "        | 37     |
| "     | Tabriz     | "        | "        | 38     |
| "     | Ardelul    | "        | "        | 38a    |
| "     | Tabriz     | "        | "        | 39     |
| "     | "          | "        | "        | 40     |
| "     | "          | "        | "        | 41     |
| "     | "          | "        | "        | 42     |
| "     | Huwaiz     | "        | "        | 49     |
| L     | Kermanshah | "        | "        | 160    |
| AR    | "          | "        | "        | 43     |
| "     | Ervân      | "        | "        | 44     |
| Æ     | Tiflis     | "        | "        | 97     |
| AR    | "          | "        | "        | 45     |
| Æ     | Kandahâr   | "        | "        | 133    |
| "     | Tabriz     | "        | "        | 91     |
| AR    | İsfahân    | "        | Sulomânî | 50     |
| Æ     | Kandahâr   | "        | "        | 140    |
| "     | "          | "        | "        | 143    |
| AR    | Huwaiz     | "        | "        | 77-8   |
| Æ     | Ervân      | "        | "        | 35     |
| AR    | Huwaiz     | "        | "        | 70-81  |
| Æ     | Tabriz     | "        | "        | 71     |
| "     | Kandahâr   | "        | "        | 131    |
| AR    | Huwaiz     | "        | "        | 82     |
| "     | Ganja      | "        | "        | 51     |
| Æ     | Kandahâr   | "        | "        | 135-6  |
| AR    | Tabriz     | "        | "        | 52     |
| "     | Huwaiz     | "        | "        | 83     |
| "     | "          | "        | "        | 84     |
| "     | "          | "        | "        | 85     |
| "     | İsfahân    | "        | "        | 53     |
| "     | Tabriz     | "        | "        | 55     |
| "     | İsfahân    | "        | "        | 56     |
| Æ     | Tabriz     | "        | "        | 88     |
| AR    | İsfahân    | "        | "        | 57     |
| "     | Nakhchuvân | "        | "        | 58-60  |
| "     | İsfahân    | "        | "        | 61     |
| "     | Nakhchuvân | "        | "        | 62-65  |
| "     | Hamadân    | "        | "        | 66     |
| Æ     | Shîriz     | "        | "        | 110-20 |
| "     | Kandahâr   | "        | "        | 155    |
| AR    | Resht      | "        | "        | 67     |
| "     | İsfahan    | "        | "        | 68-9   |
| "     | Tabriz     | "        | "        | 70     |
| "     | İsfahân    | "        | "        | 71     |
| "     | Nakhchuvân | "        | "        | 72     |

INDEX OF YEARS.

| A.H.  | Metal | MINT.     | DYNASTY. | PRINCE.       | NO.      |
|-------|-------|-----------|----------|---------------|----------|
| 1103  | R     | Ganja     | Şafavis  | Sulaimán I.   | 73       |
| 1104  | "     | İsfahán   | "        | "             | 74       |
| "     | "     | Eriván    | "        | "             | 74*      |
| 1105  | "     | Ganja     | "        | "             | 74a      |
| 1106  | Æ     | "         | "        | "             | 168      |
| "     | "     | "         | "        | "             | 177      |
| 1107  | R     | Tiflis    | "        | Sultán Huszin | 89       |
| "     | Æ     | Kandahár  | "        | "             | 133      |
| 1110  | R     | Tabriz ?  | "        | "             | 90       |
| "     | "     | Ganja     | "        | "             | 90a      |
| "     | "     | "         | "        | "             | 91       |
| "     | Æ     | Shemákhí  | "        | "             | 117-8    |
| 1111? | "     | Káshán    | "        | "             | 162      |
| 1112  | R     | "         | "        | "             | 92       |
| "     | Æ     | Tabriz    | "        | "             | 92       |
| 1113  | R     | İsfahán   | "        | "             | 93       |
| "     | "     | "         | "        | "             | 94-5     |
| 1114  | Æ     | Kazvin    | "        | "             | 130      |
| 1116  | "     | Ganja     | "        | "             | 179      |
| 1117  | "     | Shemákhí  | "        | "             | 115      |
| 1118  | R     | İsfahán   | "        | "             | 96       |
| 1120  | Æ     | "         | "        | "             | 26-7     |
| "     | "     | Eriván    | "        | "             | 36       |
| "     | "     | Shemákhí  | "        | "             | 116      |
| 1121  | R     | İsfahán   | "        | "             | 97       |
| 1122  | Æ     | Abú-Sekhr | "        | "             | 4        |
| 1123  | R     | İsfahán   | "        | "             | 98-9     |
| "     | Æ     | Ardebíl   | "        | "             | 21       |
| "     | "     | Ganja     | "        | "             | 170      |
| 1124  | R     | Mesh-hed  | "        | "             | 100      |
| 1125  | "     | Eriván    | "        | "             | 101      |
| "     | "     | Tabriz    | "        | "             | 101a     |
| 1126  | Æ     | "         | "        | "             | 73       |
| 1127  | R     | İsfahán   | "        | "             | 102-4    |
| "     | "     | Eriván    | "        | "             | 105a     |
| "     | Æ     | "         | "        | "             | 55       |
| 1128  | "     | "         | "        | "             | 56       |
| 1129  | R     | İsfahán   | "        | "             | 106      |
| "     | "     | Tabriz    | "        | "             | 107-8    |
| 1130  | "     | İsfahán   | "        | "             | 109-10a  |
| "     | "     | Tabriz    | "        | "             | 111-111c |
| "     | "     | Tiflis    | "        | "             | 112-112c |
| "     | "     | Kazvin    | "        | "             | 113      |
| "     | "     | Káshán    | "        | "             | 114-114b |
| 1130? | "     | Mesh-hed  | "        | "             | 115      |
| 1130  | "     | Nakheuván | "        | "             | 116 116a |
| "     | Æ     | Eriván    | "        | "             | 46       |
| "     | "     | Kazvin    | "        | "             | 125      |

| MINI.      | DYNASTY   | PRINCE               | NO.     | Page |
|------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|------|
| Ispahán    | Esfaháris | Nádir                | 260a    | 274  |
| Mesh-hed   | "         | "                    | 261     | 82   |
| Bhukkur    | "         | "                    | 273-4   | 84   |
| Ispahán    | "         | "                    | 262     | 82   |
| Sind       | "         | "                    | 263     | 82   |
| Mesh-hed   | "         | "                    | 264     | 82   |
| Ispahán    | "         | "                    | 219-20  | 74   |
| "          | "         | "                    | 265     | 82   |
| Tabriz     | "         | "                    | 266     | 82   |
| Sind       | "         | "                    | 266a    | 83   |
| Bhukkur    | "         | "                    | 274a    | 84   |
| Ganja      | "         | "                    | 175     | 255  |
| Ispahán    | "         | "                    | 267     | 83   |
| Tabriz     | "         | "                    | 268 0   | 83   |
| Mázenderán | "         | "                    | 187     | 238  |
| Tabriz     | "         | "                    | 270-71  | 83   |
| Eriván     | "         | "                    | 37-8    | 221  |
| Káshán     | "         | "                    | 165     | 253  |
| Tabriz     | Şafavis   | Sám                  | 275 0   | 85   |
| Ispahán    | Esfaháris | Ádil Sháh (Ali Riza) | 277-80  | 86-7 |
| Tabriz     | "         | " ( " )              | 281     | 87   |
| Mesh-hed   | "         | " ( " )              | 282-3   | 87   |
| "          | "         | " ( " )              | 284     | 88   |
| Herát      | "         | " ( " )              | 285     | 88   |
| Tabriz     | "         | Ibrahim ( " )        | 289 01  | 90   |
| Mesh-hed   | "         | Sháh Rukh            | 293     | 92   |
| Herát      | "         | "                    | 294     | 92   |
| Resht      | "         | " ( " )              | 300     | 96   |
| Kazvin     | "         | " ( " )              | 310-1   | 96   |
| Mesh hed   | "         | " ( " )              | 312     | 97   |
| Tiflis     | "         | Ibrahim              | 286-7   | 89   |
| Kazvin     | "         | "                    | 288     | 89   |
| Tabriz     | "         | 'Sháh Rukh           | 297     | 93   |
| Shiráz     | "         | "                    | 298-9   | 93-4 |
| Mesh-hed   | "         | "                    | 295-6   | 92-3 |
| "          | "         | "                    | 300-301 | 94   |
| Tabriz     | "         | "                    | 302     | 94   |
| Ganja      | "         | "                    | 303     | 94   |
| Mesh-hed   | "         | "                    | 304     | 95   |
| "          | "         | "                    | 305     | 95   |
| "          | "         | "                    | 292     | 91   |
| "          | "         | "                    | 306-7   | 95   |
| Tiflis     | "         | "                    | 308     | 95   |
| Kazvin     | "         | "                    | 313     | 98   |
| Mázenderán | Şafavis   | Sulaimán II.         | 314     | 99   |
| Kazvin ?   | "         | "                    | 318     | 102  |
| Ispahán    | "         | Isma'il (III.)       | 319     | 103  |
| Resht      | "         | "                    | 320     | 103  |
| Mázenderán | "         | "                    | "       | "    |

| Metal | MINT.                              | DYNASTY. | PRINCE.             | NO.    | Page.  |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| R     | Mázenderán                         | Safavis  | Isma'il (III.)      | 321-2  | 104    |
| N     | Isfahán                            | Zands    | Kerim Khán          | 323    | 105    |
| R     | Kazvin                             | "        | "                   | 326-7  | 107    |
| "     | Tabriz                             | Afgháns  | Ázád Khán           | 416    | 130    |
| N     | Isfahán                            | Zands    | Kerim Khán          | 324    | 106    |
| "     | "                                  | Kájars   | Muhammad Hasan Khán | 404-5  | 127    |
| R     | Tiflis                             | Ltsháris | Sháh Rukh           | 315    | 100    |
| N     | Tabriz                             | Kájars   | Muhammad Hasan Khán | 406    | 128    |
| "     | Yazd                               | "        | "                   | 407    | 128    |
| R     | Tabriz                             | "        | "                   | 409    | 128    |
| "     | Resht                              | "        | "                   | 410    | 128    |
| "     | Mázenderán                         | "        | "                   | 411-12 | 129    |
| N     | Isfahán                            | "        | "                   | 408    | 128    |
| R     | Mázenderán                         | "        | "                   | 413-14 | 129    |
| R     | Tabriz                             | "        | "                   | 75     | 230    |
| N     | Army-mint<br>(Julá)                | Zands    | Kerim Khán          | 325    | 106    |
| R     | Kermánshá-<br>hán                  | "        | "                   | 160    | 251    |
| R     | Mázenderán                         | "        | "                   | 344-5  | 112-3  |
| "     | Shíráz                             | "        | "                   | 347    | 114    |
| "     | Káshán                             | "        | "                   | 348    | 114    |
| "     | Mázenderán                         | "        | "                   | 349    | 114    |
| N     | Shíráz                             | "        | "                   | 328-30 | 108    |
| R     | "                                  | "        | "                   | 350-52 | 115    |
| "     | Army-mint<br>(Zuráb-kháná<br>1746) | "        | "                   | 353    | 115    |
| "     | Ganja                              | "        | Khán of Ganja       | 417    | 131    |
| R     | Eriván                             | "        | "                   | 39     | 222    |
| R     | Shíráz                             | "        | Kerim Khán          | 354    | 115    |
| "     | Ganja                              | "        | Khán of Ganja       | 418    | 131    |
| "     | "                                  | "        | "                   | 419    | 131    |
| "     | Resht                              | "        | Kerim Khán          | 354a   | 116    |
| "     | Isfahán                            | "        | "                   | 355    | 116    |
| "     | Tabriz                             | "        | "                   | 356    | 116    |
| "     | Teherán                            | "        | "                   | 357    | 116    |
| "     | Yazd                               | "        | "                   | 358    | 117    |
| R     | Tabriz                             | "        | "                   | 76     | 230    |
| "     | Eriván                             | "        | "                   | 40     | 222    |
| R     | Tabriz                             | "        | "                   | 359    | 117    |
| "     | Resht                              | "        | "                   | 360    | 117    |
| "     | Shíráz                             | "        | "                   | 361    | 118    |
| "     | Teherán                            | "        | "                   | 362    | 118    |
| "     | Yazd                               | "        | "                   | 363    | 118    |
| R     | Ganja                              | "        | "                   | 171    | 254    |
| R     | Tabriz                             | "        | "                   | 364    | 118    |
| "     | Tiflis                             | "        | "                   | 364-8  | 119-20 |

# INDEX OF YEARS.

| Metal | MINT         | DINASTY | PRINCE     | NO               | Page  |
|-------|--------------|---------|------------|------------------|-------|
| N     | Tabriz       | Kajars  | Fet h 'Ali | 465              | 153   |
| R     | Kermán       | "       | "          | 504              | 161   |
| E     | Tabriz       | "       | "          | 78               | 230   |
| N     | "            | "       | "          | 466              | 153   |
| R     | Isfahán      | "       | "          | 505 6            | 166   |
| "     | Tabriz       | "       | "          | 507              | 166   |
| "     | Erivan       | "       | "          | 508              | 166   |
| "     | Isfahán      | "       | "          | 509 12           | 167   |
| "     | Khoi         | "       | "          | 513              | 168   |
| "     | Kazvin       | "       | "          | 514              | 168   |
| N     | Ka hán       | "       | "          | 467              | 153   |
| R     | Shiráz       | "       | "          | 515              | 168   |
| N     | Isfahan      | "       | "          | 468              | 153   |
| "     | Tabriz       | "       | "          | 469              | 154   |
| "     | Shiráz       | "       | "          | 470              | 154   |
| E     | Urumi        | "       | "          | 24               | 218   |
| "     | Tabriz       | "       | "          | 70               | 231   |
| R     | Mesh hed     | "       | "          | 516              | 160   |
| E     | Kermánshahán | "       | "          | 516 <sup>a</sup> | 169   |
| N     | Khoi         | "       | "          | 471              | 154   |
| R     | Asterubád    | "       | "          | 517              | 169   |
| "     | Kermanshahán | "       | "          | 518              | 170   |
| "     | Yazd         | "       | "          | 519 20           | 170   |
| E     | Erivan       | "       | "          | 42               | 222   |
| R     | Kazvin       | "       | "          | 521              | 170   |
| E     | Resht        | "       | "          | 109 10           | 238 9 |
| N     | Khoi         | "       | "          | 472              | 154   |
| "     | Kermánshahán | "       | "          | 473              | 155   |
| "     | Yazd         | "       | "          | 474              | 155   |
| R     | Mesh hed     | "       | "          | 522              | 170   |
| "     | Teheran      | "       | "          | 523              | 171   |
| E     | Tabriz       | "       | "          | 80               | 231   |
| N     | "            | "       | "          | 475              | 155   |
| "     | Zenjan       | "       | "          | 476              | 156   |
| R     | Tabriz       | "       | "          | 624              | 171   |
| N     | Zenján       | "       | "          | 477              | 156   |
| E     | Abú Shahr    | "       | "          | 9                | 214   |
| "     | Tabriz       | "       | "          | 83               | 232   |
| R     | Hamadán      | "       | "          | 525              | 171   |
| "     | Isfahan      | "       | "          | 526              | 171   |
| "     | Zenján       | "       | "          | 527              | 172   |
| "     | Kashan       | "       | "          | 528              | 172   |
| "     | Kermánshahán | "       | "          | 529              | 172   |
| E     | Khoi         | "       | "          | 107              | 238   |
| N     | Teheran      | "       | "          | 478              | 157   |
| R     | Kermánshahán | "       | "          | 530              | 172   |
| N     | Tabriz       | "       | "          | 479-80           | 157   |
| R     | Hamadán      | "       | "          | 531              | 172   |

| A.H    | Metals | MINT.         | DYNASTY. | PRINCE.    | NO.    | Page. |
|--------|--------|---------------|----------|------------|--------|-------|
| 1244   | R      | Yazd          | Kájars   | Fei h-'Ali | 532    | 173   |
| 1245   | "      | Tabriz        | "        | "          | 533    | 173   |
| "      | "      | Hamadán       | "        | "          | 534    | 173   |
| "      | "      | Yazd          | "        | "          | 535    | 174   |
| 1246   | N      | Kazvin        | "        | "          | 481    | 157   |
| "      | "      | Hamadán       | "        | "          | 482    | 158   |
| "      | R      | Shiráz        | "        | "          | 536    | 174   |
| "      | E      | Mesh-hed      | "        | "          | 191    | 260   |
| 1246-7 | "      | Isfahán       | "        | "          | 32     | 220   |
| 1247   | R      | Yazd          | "        | "          | 537    | 174   |
| 1248   | N      | Kermán        | "        | "          | 483    | 158   |
| "      | R      | Yazd          | "        | "          | 538-9  | 174-5 |
| 1249   | N      | Isfahán       | "        | "          | 484    | 159   |
| "      | "      | Teherán       | "        | "          | 485    | 159   |
| "      | E      | Urúmi         | "        | "          | 22     | 217   |
| 1249†  | R      | Kermán        | "        | "          | 540    | 175   |
| 124x   | E      | Eriván        | "        | "          | 43-45  | 223   |
| 1250   | N      | Resht         | "        | "          | 486    | 159   |
| "      | "      | Hamadán       | "        | "          | 487    | 160   |
| "      | R      | Teherán       | "        | Muhammad   | 548    | 178   |
| 1251   | "      | Mesh-hed (El) | "        | "          | 510-50 | 178-9 |
| "      | "      | Yazd          | "        | "          | 551    | 179   |
| 1252   | "      | Tabriz        | "        | "          | 552    | 179   |
| "      | "      | Shiráz        | "        | "          | 553    | 180   |
| "      | "      | Kermánsháhán  | "        | "          | 554-5  | 180   |
| 1253   | "      | "             | "        | "          | 556    | 181   |
| "      | "      | Yazd          | "        | "          | 557    | 181   |
| 1254   | "      | Shiráz        | "        | "          | 558    | 181   |
| 1255   | N      | Resht         | "        | "          | 545    | 177   |
| "      | R      | "             | "        | "          | 559    | 181   |
| "      | "      | Teherán       | "        | "          | 560    | 182   |
| 1256   | E      | Behbchán      | "        | "          | 65-68  | 228   |
| "      | "      | Tabriz        | "        | "          | 82     | 231   |
| 1257   | R      | Taberistán    | "        | "          | 561    | 182   |
| 1258   | "      | Teherán       | "        | "          | 562    | 182   |
| "      | "      | Mesh-hed      | "        | "          | 563    | 183   |
| "      | E      | Kermánsháhán  | "        | "          | 161    | 251   |
| 1259   | R      | Teherán       | "        | "          | 564    | 183   |
| 1260   | "      | Mesh-hed      | "        | "          | 565    | 183   |
| "      | E      | Irán          | "        | "          | 1      | 212   |
| 1260†  | "      | "             | "        | "          | 3      | 212   |
| 1261   | R      | Teherán       | "        | "          | 566    | 183   |
| 1262   | N      | Resht         | "        | "          | 546    | 177   |
| "      | "      | Teherán       | "        | "          | 547    | 178   |
| "      | R      | "             | "        | "          | 548    | 184   |
| 1263   | "      | Tabriz        | "        | "          | 549    | 184   |
| "      | "      | Teherán       | "        | "          | 570-1  | 184   |
| "      | "      | Mesh hed      | "        | "          | 572    | 184   |



## II. INDEX OF MINTS.

| MINT.                   | Metal | A H   | DYNASTY.                          | PRINCE.      | NO     | Page |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------|------|
| ابرکوه<br>Aberkúh       | AR    | 928   | Şafavis                           | Isma'il I.   | 13     | 7    |
| ابو شهر<br>Abú-shahr    | Æ     | 1122  |                                   |              | 4      | 213  |
| "                       | "     | 1214P |                                   |              | 8      | 214  |
| "                       | "     | 1239  |                                   |              | 9      | 214  |
| "                       | "     | 1267P |                                   |              | 6      | 213  |
| "                       | "     | 1270  |                                   |              | 7      | 214  |
| "                       | "     | 12xx  |                                   |              | 10     | 214  |
| "                       | "     |       |                                   |              | 5      | 213  |
| "                       | "     |       |                                   |              | 11     | 215  |
| "                       | "     |       |                                   |              | 12, 13 | 215  |
| "                       | "     |       | See بندر ابو شهر Bandar Abú-Shahr |              | 14     | 215  |
| اردبیل<br>Ardebíl       | AR    |       | Şafavis                           | Isma'il I.   | 17a    | 267  |
| "                       | Æ     | 1067  | "                                 | Abbás II.    | 38a    | 271  |
| "                       | "     | 1123  |                                   |              | 21     | 217  |
| ارض اقدس<br>Arz-i-akdas | AR    | 1234  | Kájárs                            | Fet-h-'Alí   | 522    | 170  |
| ارض اقدس<br>امام        | "     | 1287  | "                                 | Naşir-ed-dín | 635    | 205  |

| MINT.                 | Metal. | A.H.    | DINASTY. | PRINCE.                 | NO.   | Page. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|----------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| ارومی<br>Urúmf        | Æ      | 122r    |          |                         | 24    | 218   |
|                       | "      | 1249    |          |                         | 22    | 217   |
|                       | "      |         |          |                         | 23    | 218   |
|                       | "      |         |          |                         | 25    | 218   |
| استراباد<br>Asterábad | Æ      |         | Safavis  | Isma'il I.              | 5     | 3     |
| دارالمومنین           | "      |         | Kájars   | Muhammad Husan ?        | 415   | 129   |
| "                     | "      | 1232    | "        | Fet-h 'Ali              | 517   | 169   |
| "                     | "      | 1272    | "        | Náṣir-ed dīn            | 606   | 106   |
| "                     | "      | 1276    | "        | "                       | 619   | 200   |
| "                     | "      | 1282    | "        | "                       | 627   | 202   |
| "                     | "      |         | "        | "                       | 645   | 207   |
| اصفهان<br>Isfahán     | Æ      | 949     | Safavis  | Tahmásp I.              | 21    | 14    |
|                       | "      | 955     | "        | "                       | 22    | 14    |
|                       | Δ      | 985     | "        | Muhammad Khudá<br>banda | 27a   | 19    |
|                       | "      | 987     | "        | "                       | 27a   | 269   |
|                       | "      | 997     | "        | 'Abbás I.               | 28    | 21    |
|                       | Æ      | 1039    | "        | Safí (I.)               | 34a   | 25    |
|                       | "      | 1063(?) | "        | "                       | 35    | 25    |
|                       | "      | 1064    | "        | 'Abbás II               | 36b   | 271   |
|                       | "      | 1082    | "        | Sulaimán I.             | 50    | 30    |
|                       | "      | 1090    | "        | "                       | 53    | 31    |
|                       | "      | 1090 r  | "        | "                       | 54    | 31    |
|                       | "      | 1093    | "        | "                       | 56    | 32    |
|                       | "      | 1096    | "        | "                       | 57    | 32    |
|                       | "      | 1097    | "        | "                       | 61    | 33    |
|                       | "      | 1099    | "        | "                       | 68-9  | 34-5  |
|                       | "      | 109r    | "        | "                       | 71    | 33    |
|                       | "      | 1104    | "        | "                       | 74    | 36    |
|                       | "      | 1113    | "        | Husain                  | 93    | 42    |
|                       | "      | 1118    | "        | "                       | 96    | 42    |
|                       | Æ      | 1120    |          |                         | 26-7  | 219   |
|                       | "      |         |          |                         | 27-31 | 219   |
|                       | Æ      | 1121    | "        | "                       | 97    | 43    |
|                       | "      | 1123    | "        | "                       | 98-9  | 44    |
|                       | "      | 1127    | "        | "                       | 102-4 | 45    |
|                       | "      |         | "        | "                       | 105   | 46    |

| MINT.                                                     | Metal | A.H.   | DYNASTY. | PRINCE.    | NO.   | Page  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|------------|-------|-------|
| ایروان<br>Eriván<br>(continued)                           | AR    | 1132   | Šafavis  | Husain     | 126-7 | 51    |
|                                                           | Æ     | 1132   |          |            | 50-1  | 224   |
|                                                           | "     | 1133   |          |            | 53    | 225   |
|                                                           | "     | 1136   |          |            | 47-8  | 224   |
|                                                           | "     | 1160   |          |            | 37-8  | 221   |
|                                                           | "     | 1176?  |          |            | 39    | 222   |
|                                                           | "     | 1180   |          |            | 40    | 222   |
|                                                           | "     | 1187   |          |            | 41    | 222   |
|                                                           | AR    | 1216   | Kājars   | Fet-h-'Alī | 496   | 163   |
| حدود سعد                                                  | "     | 1226   | "        | "          | 508   | 166   |
|                                                           | Æ     | 1232   |          |            | 42    | 222   |
|                                                           | "     | 124x   |          |            | 45    | 223   |
|                                                           | "     | 1xx4   |          |            | 59    | 226   |
|                                                           | "     |        |          |            | 43-4  | 223   |
|                                                           | "     |        |          |            | 54    | 225   |
|                                                           | "     |        |          |            | 57    | 225   |
|                                                           | "     |        |          |            | 58    | 226   |
| بروجرد<br>Borujird                                        | Æ     |        |          |            | 60    | 226   |
| المصره<br>El-Baṣreh,<br>Baṣreh<br>امر السلاط<br>بصره<br>" | A     | 1190   | Zands    | Kerīm Khān | 337   | 111   |
|                                                           | AR    | 1190?  | "        | "          | 389   | 124   |
| بغداد<br>Baghdād                                          | Æ     | [10]45 |          |            | 61    | 227   |
|                                                           | "     |        |          |            | 62    | 227   |
| بندر ابو شهر<br>Bandar-<br>Abū-Shahr                      | Æ     | 1211?  |          |            | 16    | 216   |
|                                                           | "     | 1221?  |          |            | 19-20 | 216-7 |
|                                                           | "     |        |          |            | 15    | 215   |
|                                                           | "     |        |          |            | 17-18 | 216   |

| MINT.                                           | Metal. | A.H. | DYNASTY. | PRINCE.     | NO.   | Page |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|------|----------|-------------|-------|------|
| بندر<br>بندر عباس?<br>Bandar,<br>Bandar 'Abbās? | Æ      |      |          |             | 63-4  | 227  |
| بهبهان<br>Behbehān                              | Æ      | 1256 |          |             | 65-8  | 228  |
|                                                 | "      | 12xx |          |             | 69    | 229  |
|                                                 | "      |      |          |             | 70    | 229  |
| بھکر<br>Bhukkur                                 | Æ      | 1156 | Efshāris | Nādir       | 273-4 | 84   |
|                                                 | "      | 1158 | "        | "           | 274a  | 84   |
| پشاور<br>Peshāwar                               | AR     |      | "        | "           | 272   | 84   |
| تبریز<br>Tabrīz                                 | AR     | 929  | Şafavis  | Isma'īl I.  | 15b   | 266  |
|                                                 | "      |      | "        | "           | 8     | 4    |
|                                                 | Æ      | 1051 | "        | "           | 93    | 234  |
|                                                 | AR     | 1059 | "        | 'Abbās II.  | 36    | 26   |
|                                                 | "      | 1062 | "        | "           | 36a   | 27   |
|                                                 | "      | 1066 | "        | "           | 38    | 27   |
|                                                 | "      | 1069 | "        | "           | 39    | 27   |
|                                                 | "      | 1070 | "        | "           | 40    | 27   |
|                                                 | "      |      | "        | "           | 47    | 28   |
|                                                 | Æ      | 1081 | "        | "           | 94    | 234  |
|                                                 | "      | 1085 | "        | "           | 71    | 220  |
|                                                 | AR     | 1087 | "        | Sulaimān I. | 52    | 31   |
|                                                 | "      | 1092 | "        | "           | 55    | 32   |
|                                                 | Æ      | 1095 | "        | "           | 88-9  | 233  |
|                                                 | AR     | 1099 | "        | "           | 70    | 35   |
|                                                 | "      | 1110 | "        | Husain      | 90    | 40   |
|                                                 | Æ      | 1112 | "        | "           | 92    | 233  |
|                                                 | AR     | 1125 | "        | "           | 101a  | 272  |

| MINT.                          | Metal | A.H.   | DYNASTY. | PRINCE      | NO    | Page  |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------------|-------|-------|
| تفلیس<br>Tiflis<br>(continued) | AR    | 1182 1 | Zands    | Kerim Khán  | 365   | 119   |
|                                | "     | 1183   | "        | "           | 373   | 121   |
|                                | "     | 1184   | "        | "           | 376   | 121   |
|                                | "     | 1189   | "        | "           | 381   | 122   |
|                                | "     | 1190   | "        | "           | 390 3 | 124-5 |
| توی<br>Tui                     | Æ     |        |          |             | 100   | 236   |
| [د]یری<br>'Ira?                | Æ     |        |          |             | 101 2 | 236   |
| حلو<br>Army mint               | A'    | 1172   | "        | "           | 325   | 106   |
| حویره<br>Huwaiza               | AR    | 1017 1 | Safavis  | 'Abbás I.   | 32    | 23    |
|                                | "     |        | "        | "           | 33    | 24    |
|                                | "     | 1054   | "        | 'Abbás II.  | 48    | 29    |
|                                | "     | 1072 1 | "        | "           | 49    | 29    |
|                                | "     | 1084   | "        | Sulaimán I. | 77-8  | 37    |
|                                | "     | 1085   | "        | "           | 79-81 | 37    |
|                                | "     | 1086   | "        | "           | 82    | 38    |
|                                | "     | 1087   | "        | "           | 83    | 38    |
|                                | "     | 1088   | "        | "           | 84    | 38    |
|                                | "     | 1089   | "        | "           | 85    | 38    |
|                                | "     |        | "        | " ?         | 86-7  | 38    |
| خوی<br>Khoi                    | A'    | 1189   | Zands    | Kerim Khán  | 336   | 110   |
|                                | Æ     | 1189   |          |             | 103   | 237   |
|                                | "     | 1191   |          |             | 104   | 237   |

| MINT.                      | Metal | A.H. | DYNASTY                           | PRINCE                       | NO     | Page  |
|----------------------------|-------|------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| حوی<br>Khoi<br>(continued) | N     | 1192 | Zands                             | Kerim Khan                   | 341    | 112   |
|                            | AR    | 1195 | "                                 | Ṣāḍik                        | 428    | 135   |
|                            | Æ     | 1209 | "                                 | "                            | 105    | 237   |
|                            | AR    | 1210 | Kajars                            | Ala Muhammad                 | 451    | 146   |
|                            | "     | 1226 | "                                 | Fet h 'Alī                   | 513    | 168   |
|                            | N     | 1232 | "                                 | "                            | 471    | 154   |
|                            | "     | 1234 | "                                 | "                            | 472    | 154   |
|                            | Æ     | 1241 | "                                 | "                            | 107    | 238   |
| دارالصفا                   | AR    | 1266 | "                                 | Nāsur ed-din                 | 605    | 196   |
|                            | Æ     |      |                                   |                              | 106    | 237   |
| دماوند<br>Damavend         | AR    |      | Safavis                           | Isma'il I                    | 17a    | 10    |
|                            | Æ     |      |                                   |                              | 108    | 238   |
| Delhi                      |       |      | See شاه جهان آباد Shāh-jahān ābād |                              |        |       |
| رشت<br>Resht               | AR    |      | Safavis                           | Tahmāsp I                    | 24a    | 16    |
|                            | "     | 1098 | "                                 | Sulaimān I.                  | 67     | 34    |
|                            | "     | 1132 | "                                 | Husain                       | 127a   | 51    |
|                            | "     | 1139 | "                                 | Tahmāsp II                   | 167    | 58    |
|                            | "     | 1145 | "                                 | 'Abbās III                   | 209    | 70    |
|                            | "     | 1161 | Esfahāns                          | Shāh Rukh ('Alī Rīzā Series) | 309    | 96    |
|                            | "     | 1166 | Safavis                           | Isma'il (III)                | 319    | 103   |
|                            | "     | 1170 | Kajars                            | Muhammad Hasān               | 410    | 128   |
| دارالمرور                  | "     | 1178 | Zands                             | Kerim Khan                   | 354a   | 116   |
| "                          | "     | 1181 | "                                 | "                            | 360    | 117   |
| "                          | N     | 1190 | "                                 | "                            | 338-9  | 111   |
| "                          | AR    | 1211 | Kajars                            | Ala Muhammad                 | 452-3  | 146-7 |
| "                          | "     | 1222 | "                                 | Fet h-'Alī                   | 500    | 164   |
| "                          | Æ     | 1233 | "                                 | "                            | 109-10 | 238-9 |
| "                          | N     | 1250 | "                                 | "                            | 1-6    | 159   |
| "                          | "     | 1255 | "                                 | Muhammad                     | 545    | 177   |
| "                          | AR    | 1255 | "                                 | "                            | 559    | 181   |
| "                          | N     | 1262 | "                                 | "                            | 546    | 177   |
| "                          | "     | 1265 | "                                 | Nāsur ed-din                 | 578    | 187   |
| "                          | "     | 1266 | "                                 | "                            | 579    | 187   |
| "                          | AR    | 1280 | "                                 | "                            | 626    | 202   |
| "                          | N     | 1283 | "                                 | "                            | 590    | 191   |
| "                          | Æ     |      |                                   |                              | 111    | 239   |

| MINT                                        | Metal | A. H.  | DYNASTY | IRINCL                 | NO.   | Page. |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| شیراز<br>Shiraz<br>(continued)<br>دار العلم | AR    | 1215   | Kajars  | Pet h 'Alī             | 494   | 162   |
| "                                           | "     | 1227   | "       | "                      | 515   | 168   |
| "                                           | N     | 1228   | "       | "                      | 470   | 154   |
| "                                           | AR    | 1246   | "       | "                      | 536   | 174   |
| "                                           | "     | 1252   | "       | Muhammad               | 553   | 180   |
| "                                           | "     | 1254   | "       | "                      | 558   | 181   |
| "                                           | "     | "      | "       | "                      | 574   | 185   |
| صراخانه * وکاب<br>Army mint                 | AR    | 1176   | Zands   | Kerīm Khān             | 353   | 115   |
| طبرستان<br>Tabaristan<br>دار الملک          | AR    | 1257   | Kajars  | Muhammad               | 561   | 182   |
| "                                           | "     | 1265   | "       | Nasir-ed din           | 602   | 195   |
| "                                           | N     | 1273   | "       | "                      | 583   | 189   |
| "                                           | "     | 1282   | "       | "                      | 589   | 191   |
| طهران<br>Teheran                            | AE    | 1143   |         |                        | 122   | 242   |
|                                             | AR    | 1179   | Zands   | Kerīm Khān             | 357   | 116   |
|                                             | "     | 1181   | "       | "                      | 362   | 118   |
|                                             | "     | [1212] | Kajars  | Babā Khān (Pet h 'Alī) | 457   | 149   |
| دار السلطه                                  | "     | 1213   | "       | Pet h 'Alī             | 489   | 160   |
| "                                           | "     | 1215   | "       | "                      | 495   | 162   |
| "                                           | N     | "      | "       | "                      | 462   | 151   |
| "                                           | A     | 1222   | "       | "                      | 123   | 242   |
| دار الحلاله                                 | AR    | 1235   | "       | "                      | 523   | 171   |
| "                                           | N     | 1242   | "       | "                      | 478   | 157   |
| "                                           | "     | 1249   | "       | "                      | 485   | 159   |
| "                                           | AR    | 1250   | "       | Muhammad               | 548   | 178   |
| "                                           | "     | 1255   | "       | "                      | 560   | 182   |
| "                                           | "     | 1258   | "       | "                      | 562   | 182   |
| "                                           | "     | 1259   | "       | "                      | 564   | 183   |
| "                                           | "     | 1261   | "       | "                      | 566   | 183   |
| "                                           | N     | 1262   | "       | "                      | 547   | 178   |
| "                                           | AR    | 1262   | "       | "                      | 508   | 184   |
| "                                           | "     | 1263   | "       | "                      | 570 1 | 184   |
| "                                           | "     | 1264   | "       | "                      | 567   | 183   |

| MINT.                                          | Metal. | A.H. | DYNASTY. | PRINCE.                      | NO.    | Page. |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|------|----------|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| طهران<br>Teherán<br>(continued)<br>دار الخلافه | AR     | 1265 | Kájárs   | Násir-ed-dín                 | 603-4  | 195   |
| "                                              | N      | 1268 | "        | "                            | 580    | 188   |
| "                                              | AR     | 1272 | "        | "                            | 607    | 197   |
| "                                              | "      | 1273 | "        | "                            | 608-9  | 197   |
| "                                              | "      | 1274 | "        | "                            | 612-3  | 198   |
| "                                              | "      | 1275 | "        | "                            | 616-7  | 199   |
| "                                              | "      | 1276 | "        | "                            | 621    | 200   |
| "                                              | N      | 1277 | "        | "                            | 586    | 190   |
| "                                              | AR     | 1277 | "        | "                            | 622    | 201   |
| "                                              | "      | 1281 | "        | "                            | 628-31 | 202-3 |
| "                                              | Æ      | 1281 | "        | "                            | 646-7  | 208   |
| "                                              | AR     | 1288 | "        | "                            | 636    | 205   |
| "                                              | "      | 1288 | "        | "                            | 637    | 205   |
| "                                              | N      | 1294 | "        | "                            | 591    | 192   |
| "                                              | AR     | 1294 | "        | "                            | 640    | 206   |
| "                                              | N      | 1295 | "        | "                            | 593-4  | 192   |
| "                                              | AR     | 1295 | "        | "                            | 641    | 206   |
| "                                              | Æ      | 1295 | "        | "                            | 648-50 | 208   |
| "                                              | N      | 1296 | "        | "                            | 595    | 193   |
| "                                              | AR     | 1296 | "        | "                            | 642-4  | 207   |
| "                                              | N      | 1297 | "        | "                            | 596-8  | 193-4 |
| "                                              | "      | 12xx | "        | "                            | 592    | 192   |
| "                                              | Æ      |      |          |                              | 699    | 194   |
|                                                |        |      |          |                              | 124    | 242   |
| See ناصري Nâsirî                               |        |      |          |                              |        |       |
| قزوین<br>Qazvin                                | AR     |      | Šafavis  | Isma'il I.                   | 18     | 10    |
| "                                              | N      | 987  | "        | Muḥammad Khudabanda          | 27a**  | 269   |
| "                                              | "      | 989  | "        | "                            | 27a*** | 270   |
| "                                              | "      |      | "        | 'Abbās I.                    | 29     | 22    |
| "                                              | AR     | 10xx | "        | Sulaimân I.                  | 75     | 36    |
| "                                              | Æ      | 1114 | "        |                              | 130    | 244   |
| "                                              | AR     | 1130 | "        | Rūsain                       | 113    | 48    |
| "                                              | Æ      | 1130 | "        |                              | 125    | 243   |
| "                                              | AR     | 1131 | "        | "                            | 122    | 50    |
| "                                              | "      | 1132 | "        | "                            | 128    | 52    |
| "                                              | N      | 1134 | "        | Tahmâsp II.                  | 145    | 55    |
| "                                              | AR     | 1135 | "        | "                            | 159    | 57    |
| "                                              | "      | 1145 | "        | 'Abbās III.                  | 210    | 70    |
| "                                              | "      | 1161 | Lāshāris | Shāh Rukh ('Alî Rîzâ Series) | 310-1  | 96    |



| MINT                        | Metal | A.H.  | DYNASTY. | PRINCE        | NO.    | Page  |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|----------|---------------|--------|-------|
| گنجه<br>Ganja               | AR    | 1086  | Şafavis  | Sulaimán I    | 51     | 31    |
|                             | "     | 1103  | "        | "             | 73     | 36    |
|                             | "     | 1105  | "        | "             | 74a    | 36    |
|                             | Æ     | 1106  | "        | "             | 168    | 253   |
|                             | "     | 1106  | "        | "             | 177-8  | 255 G |
|                             | AR    | 1110  | "        | Musann        | 90a    | 41    |
|                             | Æ     | 1116  | "        | "             | 179    | 256   |
|                             | "     | 1123  | "        | "             | 170    | 254   |
|                             | "     | 1132  | "        | "             | 173-4  | 255   |
|                             | "     | 1149  | "        | "             | 169    | 254   |
|                             | AR    | 1151  | Eshirins | Nádír         | 244    | 78    |
|                             | "     | 1154  | "        | "             | 260    | 81    |
|                             | Æ     | 1158† | "        | "             | 175    | 255   |
|                             | AR    | 1163  | "        | Sháh Rukh     | 303    | 94    |
|                             | "     | 1176  | "        | Khán of Ganja | 417    | 131   |
|                             | "     | 1177  | "        | "             | 418    | 131   |
|                             | "     | 1178  | "        | "             | 419    | 131   |
|                             | Æ     | 1181  | "        | "             | 171    | 254   |
|                             | AR    | 1182  | Zands    | Kerim Khán    | 369-70 | 120   |
|                             | "     | 1184  | "        | "             | 377    | 121   |
|                             | "     | 1187  | "        | Khán of Ganja | 420    | 131   |
|                             | "     | 1188  | "        | "             | 421    | 131   |
|                             | "     | 1189  | "        | Kerim Khán    | 384-6  | 123   |
|                             | Æ     | 118x  | "        | "             | 176    | 253   |
|                             | AR    | 1190  | "        | "             | 395-9  | 125-6 |
|                             | "     | 1191† | "        | "             | 401    | 126   |
|                             | "     | 1192  | "        | "             | 402    | 126   |
|                             | Æ     | 1207  | "        | "             | 180    | 256   |
|                             | AR    | 1214  | Kájárs   | Fet-h-'Alí    | 491    | 161   |
|                             | Æ     | 1215  | "        | "             | 181    | 256   |
|                             | "     |       | "        | "             | 172    | 254   |
| لاهور<br>Láhor<br>دارالسلطه | AR    | 1161  | Eshirins | Nádír         | 215    | 73    |
| لاهیجان<br>Láhiján          | AR    | 1139  | Safavis  | Tahmásp II.   | 168    | 58    |
|                             | AR    | 1213  | Kájárs   | Fet-h-'Alí    | 459    | 150   |

| MINT.                                    | Metal | A.H. | DYNASTY. | PRINCE.      | NO.    | Page. |
|------------------------------------------|-------|------|----------|--------------|--------|-------|
| يزد<br>Yazd<br>(continued)<br>دار العاده | AR    | 1214 | Kájars   | Fet-h-'Ali   | 492-3  | 161-2 |
| " "                                      | "     | 1216 | "        | "            | 497    | 163   |
| " "                                      | "     | 1232 | "        | "            | 519-20 | 170   |
| " "                                      | N     | 1234 | "        | "            | 474    | 155   |
| " "                                      | AR    | 1244 | "        | "            | 532    | 173   |
| " "                                      | "     | 1247 | "        | "            | 537    | 174   |
| " "                                      | "     | 1248 | "        | "            | 538-9  | 174 5 |
| " "                                      | "     | "    | "        | "            | 541    | 175   |
| " "                                      | "     | 1251 | "        | Muhammad     | 551    | 179   |
| " "                                      | "     | 1253 | "        | "            | 557    | 181   |
| " "                                      | "     | 1277 | "        | Nāṣir-ed-din | 623    | 201   |
| "                                        | Æ     |      |          |              | 196    | 261   |

## H. A. TITLES OF MINTS.

| TITLE.         | MINT                |
|----------------|---------------------|
| ارٹھ اقدس امام | [مشهد]              |
| ارٹھ اقدس      | [ " ]               |
| امر اللاد      | الخمرة و بتهرة      |
| ملدود طمہ      | همدان               |
| حصور سعد       | ابروان              |
| دار الارشد     | (اروسل)             |
| دار الزمان     | کرمات               |
| دار الزمان     | (قم)                |
| دار الحلاله    | طهران               |
| " "            | شاهجهان امام (دهلی) |
| دار الدوله     | امامانسانان         |
| دار السور      | (بروجرد)            |
| دار السعد      | رشدان               |
| دار السلطه     | اصطهان              |
| " "            | تبریز               |
| " "            | مشهد                |
| " "            | نورس                |

- 186 السلطان شاه اسماعيل بهادر خان مددہ (۶) شاہ کربلا (۶)  
 السلطان الہ اری فی سبیل اللہ ابو المظفر اسماعيل بهادر  
 13 خان  
 14 سلطان شاه اسماعيل  
 16 شاه اسماعيل الصفوی  
 — (II) اسماعيل  
 Intro d, ابو المظفر اسماعيل شاه بن طهماسب شاه الصفوی  
 pp lxvii, lxxviii  
 — (III) اسماعيل  
 318—322 مددہ شاہ ولایت اسماعيل  
 محمد المہدی، علی الرضا، جعفر see امام

## ب

- با  
 4367 السلطان بابا خان  
 محمد see نابو  
 محمد خداوند see بادشاہ  
 (I) طهماسب، حسن، (I) اسماعيل see بهادر خان  
 (I) سلمان، سام، حسن، (III) اسماعيل see مددہ شاہ ولایت  
 (II) عباس (I) عباس  
 (I) اسماعيل see مددہ (۶) شاہ کربلا (۶)

## ح

- جعفر  
 see Invocations امام جعفر الصادق

## ح

- حسن  
 Mottoes محمد see حسن خان بالار

—حسين

السلطان العادل الهادي الكامل الوالي ابو المظفر السلطان

ابن السلطان شاه سلطان حسين بهادر خان الصفوي

96

107 السلطان بن السلطان و الخاقان بن الخاقان

88, &c. بنده شاه ولايت حسين

115 كلب آستان على حسين

89-95, 144. See كلب امير المومنين سلطان حسين

Distichs

سام بن سلطان حسين see

—حسينعلى

((السلطان بن السلطان حسينعلى شاه قاجار), Introd., p. lxxiv.

محمد خداينده, (i.), طهماسب, (i.), اسمعيل see الحسينى

ح

بهادر خان, بابا see خان

س

—سام

275-6 بنده شاه ولايت سام بن سلطان حسين

—السلطان

شاه رخ, حسين, بابا, (i.), اسمعيل, ابراهيم see السلطان

ناصر الدين, نادر, محمد خداينده, (i.), طهماسب

ناصر الدين, فتحعلى, حسين see السلطان ابن (بن) السلطان

فتحعلى, (بابر), (i.), اسمعيل see سلطان

محمد خداينده, حسين see as part of name, سلطان

على الرضا see سلطان خراسان

عباس (II) —

عباس ثانی 36, &c See Distichs

کلب علی عباس ثانی 47. See Distichs

داده شاه ولایت عباس 48, 49

عباس (III) —

205—212 ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صاحبقرانی See Distichs

Diastichs علی الرضا and عادل شاه see علی شاه

—علی شاه

(السلطان بن السلطان بن السلطان علی شاه قاجار), Introd  
p lxxiv

—علی الرضا

23 علی بن ابی طالب علیه السلام

27b, 27c علی ابی طالب علیه السلام

see Distichs, Invocations علی بن (اس) موسی الرضا

see Distichs علی موسی رضا

see Distichs, Invocations علی

مشهد see Distichs and Mints, امام رضا

see Distichs رضا

see Distichs سلطان حراسان

see Distichs شاه دین علی موسی رضا

see Distichs مقتدای اسرار و حان

see Invocations علی مراد حان

غ

27a, 27a\*, 27a\*\*, 27a\*\*\* See  
محمد حدادده علام امام محمد مهدی آلح

(1) صفی 34a See غلام صفی

(1) طهماسب 23, 24 See علام علی بن ابی طالب آلح

27b, 27c See محمد حدادده علام علی ابی طالب آلح

ف

فان see فتحعلی

463—475, 501—524, 542—544 السلطان اس (بن) السلطان فتحعلی شاه قاجار

السلطان فتحعلی شاه قاجار 458—462, 488—490, 492—500,  
541

السلطان فتحعلی شاه 477

سلطان فتحعلی شاه 476

فتحعلی شه خسرو صاحبقران 478—480, 525—539

فتحعلی شه خسرو کشورستان 481—483, 485—487, 540

484 فتحعلی شاه

### ك

(I) طهماسب, حسن, (I) اسمعل *see* الکامل

کریم خان *see* Mottoes, Invocations

شاه رخ *see* کلب آستان رضا

حسن *see* کلب آستان علی

حسن *see* کلب امیرالمومنین

شاه رخ *see* کلب سلطان خراسان

(II) عباس *see* کلب علی

### ل

—لطفعلی خان

445 لطفعلی بن جعفر

### م

—محمد حدادنده

سلطان محمد حدادنده بادر[شاه] علام علی ابی طالب علیه  
السلام 27b, 27c

سلطان محمد غلام امام محمد مهدی السلام علیه و آله  
ابو المظفر بادشاه بن طهماسب شاه الحسینی

27a\*, 27a\*\*, cf 27a

غلام امام محمد مهدی .. بادر[شاه] سلطان

27a\*\*\* الحسینی

Distichs [1a] محمد

# V. INDEX OF DENOMINATIONS, MARKS AND FORMULAS OF GENUINENESS, ETC.

---

Kandahar 145-149 دو دينار

596 ده تومان

631, 640, 644 ربعی

620-643 یکپنار دينار

630 ۰۰۰ دينار

646, 648, 649 ۰۰ دينار

647, 650 ۲۰ دينار

---

19 عدل صورت طهماسب شاه

Mesh hed, 260. *See also* Distichs, Ādil Shāh.

576 فلوس رائج ممالك محمد شه و ايران



## VI. INDEX OF TYPES.

## A.

Antelope, running.—Kandahár, 145—149.

Ape.—Eriván, 55, 56.

## B.

Bird.—Urúmf, 24 ; Borujird, 60 ; Baghdád, 62 ; Khoi, 107

Boar (?) and lion.—Kermánsháhán, 160.

Bull, humped.—Tabriz, 88—91.

Bull, humped, on fish.—Tabriz, 92.

## C.

Camel.—Eriván, 53 ; Kandahár, 140-3.

Cock.—Eriván, 58.

## D.

Dragon.—Urúmf, 23.

Duck.—Ganja, 180.

## E.

Eagle, devouring partridge?—Hamadán, 195.

Elephant.—Eriván, 49—52 ; Tabriz, 93 ; Tái, 100 ; Tira ? 102.

Elephant with Driver.—Kermánsháhán, 161 ; Mesh-hed,  
190—192.

## F.

Fet-ly'Ali, *see* Sháh.

Fish.—Bandar-Abu-shahr, 20 ; Tira ? 101, 102.

Fish, Bull on, *see* Bull.

Fishes, Two.—Kandahár, 152, 153.

Flower.—Kandahár, 154.

Sun, rayed.—Tchetsán, *pl.* 646—650; Abu-shahr, 8; Eriván, 46; Tabriz, 83—87, Tiflis, 97; Kúshán, 166; Mesh hed, 189.

## T.

Turtle.—Urúmf, 25.

## Z

Zu-l-fik̄ír, *see* Sabre, Two-bladed.

# COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRAH AND OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA

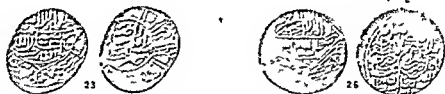
(This Table after Wustenfeld gives the current Christian day, the Muhammadan day beginning at sunset on the Christian day preceding. Newstyle begins A D 1682 See Introd p xvii. for caution)

| A.H | A.D  |          | A.H | A.D  |          |
|-----|------|----------|-----|------|----------|
| 900 | 1474 | Oct 2    | 941 | 1534 | July 13  |
| 901 | 1495 | Sept. 21 | 942 | 1535 | 2        |
| 902 | 1496 | 9        | 943 | 1536 | June 20  |
| 903 | 1497 | Aug 30   | 944 | 1537 | 10       |
| 904 | 1498 | 19       | 945 | 1538 | May 30   |
| 905 | 1499 | 8        | 946 | 1539 | 19       |
| 906 | 1500 | July 28  | 947 | 1540 | 8        |
| 907 | 1501 | 17       | 948 | 1541 | April 27 |
| 908 | 1502 | 7        | 949 | 1542 | 17       |
| 909 | 1503 | June 26  | 950 | 1543 | 6        |
| 910 | 1504 | 14       | 951 | 1544 | Mar 25   |
| 911 | 1505 | 4        | 952 | 1545 | 15       |
| 912 | 1506 | May 24   | 953 | 1546 | 4        |
| 913 | 1507 | 13       | 954 | 1547 | Feb 21   |
| 914 | 1508 | 2        | 955 | 1548 | 11       |
| 915 | 1509 | April 21 | 956 | 1549 | Jan 30   |
| 916 | 1510 | 10       | 957 | 1550 | 20       |
| 917 | 1511 | Mar 31   | 958 | 1551 | 9        |
| 918 | 1512 | 19       | 959 | 1551 | Dec. 29  |
| 919 | 1513 | 9        | 960 | 1552 | 18       |
| 920 | 1514 | Feb 25   | 961 | 1553 | 7        |
| 921 | 1515 | 16       | 962 | 1554 | Nov 26   |
| 922 | 1516 | 5        | 963 | 1555 | 16       |
| 923 | 1517 | Jan 24   | 964 | 1556 | 4        |
| 924 | 1518 | 13       | 965 | 1557 | Oct 24   |
| 925 | 1519 | 3        | 966 | 1558 | 14       |
| 926 | 1519 | Dec 23   | 967 | 1559 | 3        |
| 927 | 1520 | 12       | 968 | 1560 | Sept 22  |
| 928 | 1521 | 1        | 969 | 1561 | 11       |
| 929 | 1522 | Nov 20   | 970 | 1562 | Aug 31   |
| 930 | 1523 | 10       | 971 | 1563 | 21       |
| 931 | 1524 | Oct 29   | 972 | 1564 | 9        |
| 932 | 1525 | 18       | 973 | 1565 | July 29  |
| 933 | 1526 | 8        | 974 | 1566 | 19       |
| 934 | 1527 | Sept 27  | 975 | 1567 | 8        |
| 935 | 1528 | 15       | 976 | 1568 | June 26  |
| 936 | 1529 | 5        | 977 | 1569 | 16       |
| 937 | 1530 | Aug 25   | 978 | 1570 | 5        |
| 938 | 1531 | 15       | 979 | 1571 | May 26   |
| 939 | 1532 | 3        | 980 | 1572 | 14       |
| 940 | 1533 | July 23  | 981 | 1573 | 3        |

| A.H. | A.D. |          | A.H. | A.D. |          |
|------|------|----------|------|------|----------|
| 1182 | 1768 | May 18   | 1232 | 1816 | Nov. 21  |
| 1183 | 1769 | " 7      | 1233 | 1817 | " 11     |
| 1184 | 1770 | April 27 | 1234 | 1818 | Oct. 31  |
| 1185 | 1771 | " 16     | 1235 | 1819 | " 20     |
| 1186 | 1772 | " 4      | 1236 | 1820 | " 9      |
| 1187 | 1773 | Mar. 25  | 1237 | 1821 | Sept. 28 |
| 1188 | 1774 | " 14     | 1238 | 1822 | " 18     |
| 1189 | 1775 | " 4      | 1239 | 1823 | " 7      |
| 1190 | 1776 | Feb. 21  | 1240 | 1824 | Aug. 26  |
| 1191 | 1777 | " 9      | 1241 | 1825 | " 16     |
| 1192 | 1778 | Jan. 30  | 1242 | 1826 | " 5      |
| 1193 | 1779 | " 19     | 1243 | 1827 | July 25  |
| 1194 | 1780 | " 8      | 1244 | 1828 | " 14     |
| 1195 | 1780 | Dec. 28  | 1245 | 1829 | " 3      |
| 1196 | 1781 | " 17     | 1246 | 1830 | June 22  |
| 1197 | 1782 | " 7      | 1247 | 1831 | " 12     |
| 1198 | 1783 | Nov. 26  | 1248 | 1832 | May 31   |
| 1199 | 1784 | " 14     | 1249 | 1833 | " 21     |
| 1200 | 1785 | " 4      | 1250 | 1834 | " 10     |
| 1201 | 1786 | Oct. 24  | 1251 | 1835 | April 29 |
| 1202 | 1787 | " 13     | 1252 | 1836 | " 18     |
| 1203 | 1788 | " 2      | 1253 | 1837 | " 7      |
| 1204 | 1789 | Sept. 21 | 1254 | 1838 | Mar. 27  |
| 1205 | 1790 | " 10     | 1255 | 1839 | " 17     |
| 1206 | 1791 | Aug. 31  | 1256 | 1840 | " 5      |
| 1207 | 1792 | " 19     | 1257 | 1841 | Feb. 23  |
| 1208 | 1793 | " 9      | 1258 | 1842 | " 12     |
| 1209 | 1794 | July 29  | 1259 | 1843 | " 1      |
| 1210 | 1795 | " 18     | 1260 | 1844 | Jan. 22  |
| 1211 | 1796 | " 7      | 1261 | 1845 | " 10     |
| 1212 | 1797 | June 26  | 1262 | 1845 | Dec. 30  |
| 1213 | 1798 | " 15     | 1263 | 1846 | " 20     |
| 1214 | 1799 | " 5      | 1264 | 1847 | " 9      |
| 1215 | 1800 | May 25   | 1265 | 1848 | Nov. 27  |
| 1216 | 1801 | " 14     | 1266 | 1849 | " 17     |
| 1217 | 1802 | " 4      | 1267 | 1850 | " 6      |
| 1218 | 1803 | April 23 | 1268 | 1851 | Oct. 27  |
| 1219 | 1804 | " 12     | 1269 | 1852 | " 15     |
| 1220 | 1805 | " 1      | 1270 | 1853 | " 4      |
| 1221 | 1806 | Mar. 21  | 1271 | 1854 | Sept. 24 |
| 1222 | 1807 | " 11     | 1272 | 1855 | " 13     |
| 1223 | 1808 | Feb. 28  | 1273 | 1856 | " 1      |
| 1224 | 1809 | " 16     | 1274 | 1857 | Aug. 22  |
| 1225 | 1810 | " 6      | 1275 | 1858 | " 11     |
| 1226 | 1811 | Jan. 26  | 1276 | 1859 | July 31  |
| 1227 | 1812 | " 16     | 1277 | 1860 | " 20     |
| 1228 | 1813 | " 4      | 1278 | 1861 | " 9      |
| 1229 | 1813 | Dec. 24  | 1279 | 1862 | June 29  |
| 1230 | 1814 | " 14     | 1280 | 1863 | " 18     |
| 1231 | 1815 | " 3      | 1281 | 1864 | " 6      |

| A.H. | A.D.              | A.H. | A.D.              |
|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| 1282 | 1865 . . May 27   | 1301 | 1883 . . Nov. 2   |
| 1283 | 1866 . . " 16     | 1302 | 1884 . . Oct. 21  |
| 1284 | 1867 . . " 5      | 1303 | 1885 . . " 10     |
| 1285 | 1868 . . April 24 | 1304 | 1886 . . Sept. 30 |
| 1286 | 1869 . . " 13     | 1305 | 1887 . . " 19     |
| 1287 | 1870 . . " 3      | 1306 | 1888 . . " 7      |
| 1288 | 1871 . . Mar. 23  | 1307 | 1889 . . Aug. 28  |
| 1289 | 1872 . . " 11     | 1308 | 1890 . . " 17     |
| 1290 | 1873 . . " 1      | 1309 | 1891 . . " 7      |
| 1291 | 1874 . . Feb. 18  | 1310 | 1892 . . July 26  |
| 1292 | 1875 . . " 7      | 1311 | 1893 . . " 15     |
| 1293 | 1876 . . Jan. 28  | 1312 | 1894 . . " 5      |
| 1294 | 1877 . . " 16     | 1313 | 1895 . . June 24  |
| 1295 | 1878 . . " 5      | 1314 | 1896 . . " 12     |
| 1296 | 1878 . . Dec. 26  | 1315 | 1897 . . " 2      |
| 1297 | 1879 . . " 15     | 1316 | 1898 . . May 22   |
| 1298 | 1880 . . " 4      | 1317 | 1899 . . " 12     |
| 1299 | 1881 . . Nov. 23  | 1318 | 1900 . . " 1      |
| 1300 | 1882 . . " 12     |      |                   |



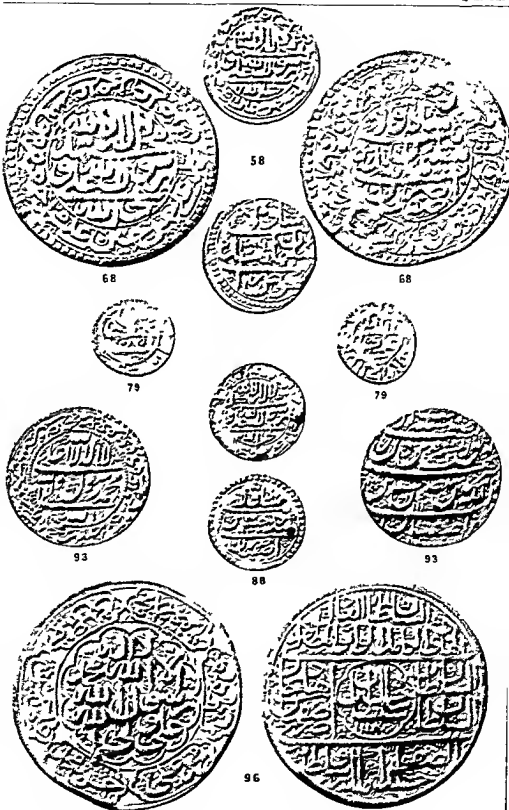


ŞAFAVIS—İSMÂİL I, TAHMÂSP I.  
MUHAMMAD KHUDABANDA



ŞAFAVIS—'ABBÁS I, ŞAFÍ,  
'ABBÁS II, SULAIMÁN I







97



98



99





103



103



108



108



115



131



131



134



146



149



184



188





193



197



198



201



203



204



205



208



213





214



215



218



221



222



229



247



252



263



272





275



277



287



288



291



292



293



294



310



312



313



314







344



350



353



362



363



373



374



381



383



402







KÁJÁRS—MUHAMMAD HASAN KHÁN.  
AFGHÁN—ÁZÁD KHÁN  
KHÁN OF GANJA.



422



424



426



427



430



431



433



435



438



441



443



ZANDS—ABU-L-FAT-H-KHÁN, SÁDIK, 'ALÍ MURÁD,  
JAA' FAR, LUṬF-'ALÍ.



457



477



478



484



485



488



490



491



493



499



525



542





595



596



599



601



603



635



628



646



652



652

KAJAR-NÁSIR-ED DÍN,  
TÍMÚRÍ - BÁBAR, (*Vassal of ISMA'ÍL I*)



11

12

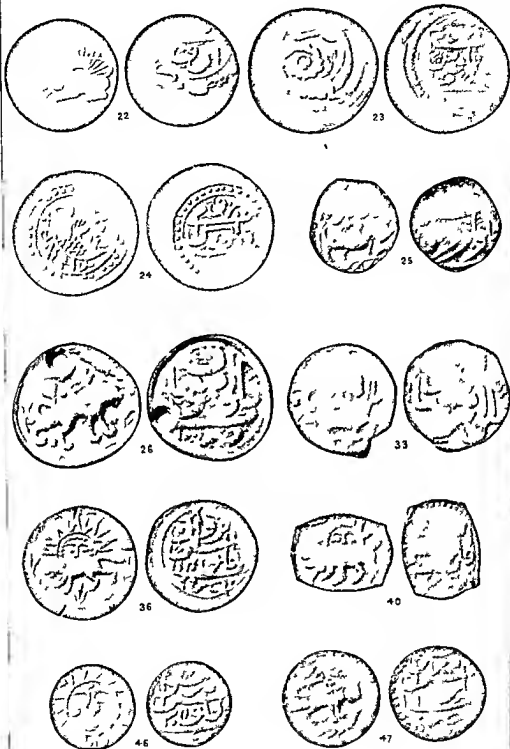
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20

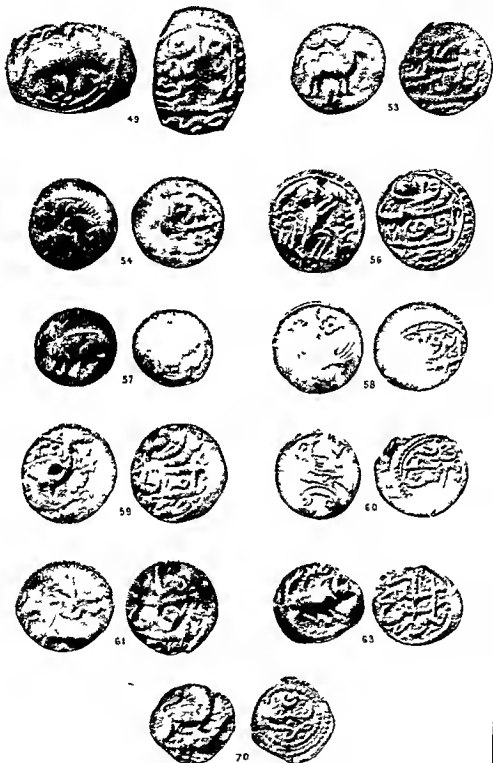
21

COPPER  
ABÚ-SHAHR, ARDEBÍL



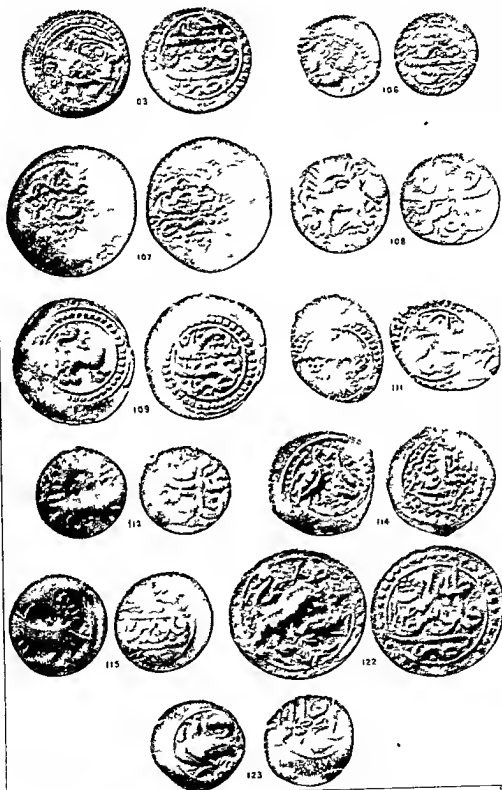
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URÚMÍ, ISFAHÁN, ERIVÁN





COPPER

ERIVAN, BORUJIRD, BAGHDÁD BANDAR-'ABBÁS? BEHBEHAN



COPPER

KHOI, DEMÁVEND, RESHT, RANÁSH SÁÚJ-BULÁGH  
SHEMAKHÍ TEHERÁN



128



131



138



140



144



150



152



156



159



160



COPPER.

KAZVÍN, KANDAHÁR, KERMÁNSHÁHÁN.



## COPPER

KÁSHÁN, GANJA, MÁZANDERÁN, MESH-HED, HAMADÁN,  
YAZD

